THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GOLD AND SILVER.

Specie Payments to be Resumed.

Secretary Boutwell's Scheme for Paying Coin upon the 1st of January, 1870.

The New York *World* has the following despatch from Washington, confirming the statement published by us yesterday, that Secretary Boutwell was maturing a scheme for the resumption of gold and silver payments:—

Quite a commotion has been created here over a report coming from apparently authentic sources that Secretary Boutwell is maturing a scheme for the return to specie payments by the first of January next. The precise mode which he will adopt to bring about that result is not clear. No person appears to know whether it will be by retiring three per cents or some other mode.

The fact being apparent that the Supreme Court will, before many months, decide that the legal tender act is unconstitutional, the Government is anxious to anticipate the results by securing the return to specie payment before the decision is given to the public.

It is already known that Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, who is the reputed author of the Legal-tender act, has already publicly declared that the Legal-tender act was only intended to apply during the war, enacted to aid the Government in an emergency, and that it is clearly unconstitutional in time of peace. In short, that the only power which Congress had to pass such a law was under the assumed war powers of the Constitution. This opinion, coming from the framer of that law, must of necessity have its effect upon the Supreme Court, if in fact it does not foreshadow the decision of that court. This adds to the interest which is taken in the reported movements of Secretary Boutwell

The Decision to be Anticipated.

It is privately given out by those who have an insight to matters in the Treasury Department, that the Secretary of the Treasury is determined to anticipate this decision, and thus obviate any adverse results to the business interests of the country which might result from such a decision. It is likewise stated that Mr. Boutwell believes that the time is near at hand when specie payments can be resumed without any serious embarrassment to the country. The reasons given for his belief in this respect are, that the banks of your city have now a larger surplus of gold than at any other time for some years, and that this surplus is likely to be double the present sum by the first of January. Gold is now a drug on their hands, which, by a return to specie payments, can be used as currency, and in the regular and legitimate dealings of the country, instead of for speculative purposes. Again, the large cotton crop will increase our exports beyond the figures which they have reached since the commencement of the war, and thus turn the balance of trade in our favor, not only stopping the export of gold, but causing a shipment of the precious metals to this country from abroad.

The destruction produced by the war in the South left that section in a destitute condition, but last year's crop of cotton was sufficient to get the Southern people out of debt, which, with their rigid system of economy, finds them in a position that the present crop is nearly all profits. The receipts from this year's crop will add so much direct wealth to the country. Inasmuch as the greater portion of this year's cotton crop will be absorbed abroad, it will in return bring to this country an amount of gold in excess of anything which has taken place since 1859 or 1860.

This adds to the feasibility of the scheme which it is said, Mr. Boutwell contemplates declaring in favor of specie payments. He has on hand in the Treasury Department about one hundred millions of dollars in gold now, in addition to that which is held by the banks and will be brought to this country in return for cotton.

One thing is certain—the opinion is quite prevalent here that the return to specie payments by New Year's Day is in every particular feasible. The current gossip at the same time is that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to take advantage of the circumstances and give the country the benefit of a specie circulation.

Pressure for a Reduction of Amount of Gold in the Treasury.

There is a strong pressure being brought to bear on Mr. Boutwell, to induce him to reduce the amount of gold in the Government vaults to thirty millions, in order that the question may be settled whether any further contraction of the currency is necessary to equalize the value of greenbacks and gold, as a step towards specie payments. Those who urge this course argue that the sale of seventy millions of gold on the market would bring the value of gold nearer to the proper value in relation to greenbacks; and in this way the question could be determined whether a further contraction of the currency would be essential before specie payments could be resumed.

All these rumors and gossip, pressure and figuring clearly indicate that we are on the eve of extraordinary financial operations on the part of the Government. Taken with the prospect of an early decision by the Supreme Court on the Legal-tender act, the public need not be surprised at an early *coup d'etat* on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will noticeably change the relative values of gold and currency on the market, and put an end to the speculation in gold, changing it from an article of merchandise to that of currency.

It is too good a thing to hope for from this administration, but, if reports are to be believed, the experiment is to be tried. The Secretary's project is said to be due to the recent brilliant Democratic victory in New York, since he well knew that the Democratic party always has been in favor of hard money as opposed to paper money, and he is anxious to so trim his sails as not to suffer harm from the Democratic gale of 1872, which he is shrewed enough to foresee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF ANNIE PEOPLES.

The Earth Treatment.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

This morning the young woman, Annie Peoples, who was convicted of manslaughter in taking the life of James Welsh in June last, which case has been fully reported in our columns, was brought up for sentence.

S. D. Page, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, before judgment was entered, addressed the court in the following language:—

HOMICIDE CASE—MR. S. DAVIS PAGE'S APPEAL FOR MERCY.

By your Honors' leave—The prisoner standing in terror before you was indicted for the felonious killing of James Welsh, and a jury of her own selection have found her guilty of the *lowest* grade of the crime charged. But there are peculiarities in her case that call loudly upon all that consideration and all that conscientiousness for which the Court before whom this case was tried, and whom I have the privilege of now addressing, is so distinguished in the land.

Annie Peoples is a woman. She has just crept across the threshold of her childhood. The facts developed on her trial do not indicate that childhood has been misspent, nor do they furnish ground of apprehension for the womanhood beyond; indeed, the terrible results of one day's yielding to temptation would stand as a barrier in the days to come, and would serve as a wall on either side, holding her in the straight and narrow path which alone leads to happiness. Eve listened once to Satan, and we, her children, pay the penalty of her folly; but we must ever remember the inherent weakness of our mother and the powerful allurements of the tempter. Eve is dead, and a flaming sword bars the gates of Eden; but the serpent lives and the items of life fight us to perdition.

This unhappy daughter of woman has already endured the torments of remorse in those five long weary months of solitude. It is for your Honors to say if her life is to be blighted in its bud, and all her future be darkened, by the deep shadow of the punishment you mete out to her today.

I ask your Honors to pause a moment, and come with me to the scene of this occurrence, that we may witness again the end of a wasted day.

Look at that strong, hearty man pressing this delicate girl to the earth beneath his heavy knee; do you see his hand tightening around her tender throat, closer and closer, till his threat to choke her to death is well nigh fulfilled ere the brute is dragged from her prostrate form? Watch that cowardly blow, throwing this hardly more than child, reeling headlong to the ground. Think how all the womanly struggling in the girl must have suffered at being driven from her father's house and made a shame and a disgrace before the gaping neighborhood. Have pity on that weakness that sought forgetfulness in further indulgence; and share my horror at that other ruffian's blow, which flung her in the street. She rushes for protection to her home—home! she has none—James Welsh drove her an outcast from her home. Remember that to reach her room she was forced to pass within the grasp of her assailant's strong hand; in imagination she gasps again for breath, she yet feels his heavy knee grinding the life from her tender bosom; in terror she seizes the first and only thing at hand, and throws the lighted lamp in his direction, thinking rather to intimidate him, and thus prevent a renewal of that assault which she, in her feebleness, was utterly unable to resist. The consequences of her mad act flamed up in a moment, and now she rushes from her home. Had this poor weak girl not been "lashed into ungovernable passion by recent provocation so strong as to destroy all self-control," and had she not been driven beside her reason by that terror born of her woman's cowardice, do you think she would have hurled into common ruin herself and that which was dear to her? She stood within four feet of that wall against which this glass lamp broke. It was the mercy of God alone that preserved all that were in the room, and the house itself, from destruction. Blame her, censure her, but while endeavoring to be just never forget to be merciful.

Your Honors will not overlook any part of the evidence, which even the strictest application of the rules of law I ever saw did not prevent my laying before the jury. I was unable to show that dry earth did kill James Welsh, but I was able to extort from the most unwilling of witnesses enough to show that the professional brethren of the author of this treatment, the unreasoning enthusiast in its application, have no confidence in him or in his experience, and that his lead is nowhere followed by those who would be the first to rush on if anything lay beyond. There was detailed to you the apparent barbarity to which this poor man had been subjected, and the radical measures it necessarily evoked. You saw the irritation produced on the exposed extremities of his tender nerves; you turned in disgust from those horrible maggot-like creepings in and creepings out; you heard that story of the wash-room and its attendant exposure. You have not forgotten Dr. Agnew's words that such exposure would not be likely to produce lockjaw in that weather, but that lockjaw was more prevalent in hot climates than in cold; thus taking away the only qualification to his remark, and going far to establish this proposition advanced, even were many of the others weakened by that jealous guard which professional feeling always throws about the experiments of medicine. This case was taken from the jury by mutual consent; but if on your consideration of all the evidence that did reach that jury, there arises in your Honors' minds a doubt as to whether the singular treatment applied had not something to do with the killing of James Welsh, I must beg you to give this poor trembling girl the benefit of that doubt.

You are the chosen guardians of this whole community, of the poor as well as of the rich; and we look to you to declare that your eyes and ears are never closed to aught wherein it is your duty to stand fast to the trust we so abundantly repose in you. These then are the thoughts that I would lay before your Honors in behalf of the prisoner at the bar, and while I know we have no right to put any limit to your discretion, I have ventured thus far, simply that I might recall every consideration to your remembrance.

Your Honors sit here to administer justice tempered with mercy, and to a perfect knowledge of the facts in this case you bring that legal acumen and research which is your characteristic, thus reminding us of that great day when we shall stand in the presence of the All-knowing and the All-merciful; but I cannot forget that you are men, and that the bar between us is not a wall shutting you in from human sympathy and kindly feeling; the pulsations I feel here I know are answered in your breasts. I would implore you then to extend to the prisoner all the discretion the statute reposes in you! Justice has been satisfied by the verdict, and the sternness of the law should here demand hardly more than satisfaction; indeed, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, mercy to the prisoner is but justice. I know of no case that could appeal more to your Honors' sympathy. Shut not your breasts to that ennobling feeling that must make you wondrous kind. Have pity on her sex, though James Welsh had none. Think of her youth; think of her temptation; think of her provocation; think of her feebleness and her dread of a fresh assault; think of her own personal peril; *think of how James Welsh died*; think of all.

And so, sharing this poor girl's fear and trepidation, we cast ourselves in all humility on your mercy.

In reply to this, District Attorney Gibbons said that he thought Mr. Page had stepped a little beyond his professional duty in thus assailing the character of Dr. Hewson, who was an honorable member of an honorable profession, and had for a long period of years discharged his duties at the hospital with credit to himself, and he thought the gentleman's remarks on such an occasion as this were uncalled for and should be disregarded.

After conference with Judge Peirce, Judge Ludlow thought it sufficient to remind the public of the entire failure of the prisoner's defense, that the deceased was not slain by her hand, but by the maltreatment he received at the hands of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital; and that she had been mercifully dealt with by the Commonwealth in allowing a verdict of manslaughter to be taken, when she might have been convicted of murder in the first degree without any very great stretch of the law.

Having dwelt on the enormity of the crime, the Court sentenced the unfortunate girl to an imprisonment of eight years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

FROM THE WEST.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—The Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway arrived here this morning, and they will probably secure a western connection from this point.

The Cincinnati Fire Department.

John Dameriella, Chief Engineer of the Boston Fire Department, and Alderman J. S. Haines, were here yesterday looking into the workings of our fire department.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Sudden Death.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Otis Tufts, sixty-five years of age, a well-known machinist, fell dead on the sidewalk in East Dedham, last evening, of heart disease.

Prohibition.

Deeming the re-election of Governor Claflin a triumph of the prohibitionists, the State constable has carried the war into Germany by seizing lager beer and light wines.

FROM THE STATE.

Destructive Fire in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 6.—About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a row of frame buildings on Paxton street, near to the river bank, resulting in the total destruction of five houses and almost their entire contents. The loss is estimated at $3000 to $10,000.

FROM EUROPE.

This Noon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 6—Noon.—To-day being observed as a holiday on account of the opening of the Holborn bridge and viaduct, the Exchange is not open for the transaction of business.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Bourse opens dull; Rentes, 71f. 17c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—Petroleum opens firm at 61f. 50c.

The Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 7 per cent. Gold, 126¾. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., 114; do. do., new, 116½; do. 1867, 116¾; do. 1868, 116½; Ten-forties, 107⅝. Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri 6s, 87½. Canton Company, 51; Cumberland preferred, 27; New York Central, 182½; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 97⅝; Hudson River, 158; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 90⅝; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Chicago and Rock Island, 104¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅛.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour in improved demand at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull at $1·00@1·37. Corn active; new white, 75@90c.; old white, $1@1·05. Oats dull at 63@67c. Rye dull at 86c.@$1. Mess Pork quiet at $32·50@33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18@18½c.; clear do., 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 16c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard firm at 18@18½c. Whisky unsettled; sales at $1·10.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	182½	Western Union Tele.	36
N. Y. and Erie R.	28¾	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	61½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	70
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90¼	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	83½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85	Adams Express	57¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	70⅜	Wells, Fargo	19½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85½	United States	56
Chi. and R. I. R.	104½	Tennessee 6's, new	51½
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	85⅝	Gold	126¾
Pacific M. S.	59¾	Market steady.	

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	127¼	11·20 A. M.	126⅝
10·30 "	127⅜	11·25 "	126⅝
10·37 "	127⅜	11·31 "	126⅝
10·45 "	127⅛	11·34 "	126⅞
10·55 "	127	11·36 "	126⅝
11·00 "	126⅞	11·40 "	126⅞
11·12 "	126⅝	11·50 "	126⅞
11·14 "	126⅝		

One of the papers contains as an advertisement:—"Lost, a large black silk umbrella, belonging to a *gentleman with a curious carved ivory head.*"

If you want to abbreviate a man's stature from six feet to four, ask him to lend you twenty-five dollars. Of course he says he is short, and shows it by the rest of the conversation

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Changes in Army and Navy—Courts-Martial Ordered — Mississippi Election Officers—Burning of the Rochester Theatre—Hoffman on the Elections.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Officers.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The following resignations have been accepted by the Secretary of War:—

Second Lieutenant William W. Deane, brevet captain U. S. A., with pay to July 30, 1870.

Captain Axel S. Adams, 2d U. S. Cavalry, U. S. A., with pay to October 26, 1869.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah C. Wilcox, 6th U. S. Cavalry, U. S. A., with pay to November 30.

First Lieutenant Francis L. Hills, 3d Artillery, U. S. A., with pay to April 7, 1870.

An Insane General.

J. S. Pitman, formerly brigadier-general of volunteers, U. S. Army, has been removed from the Butler Hospital, at Providence, R. I., to the Insane Asylum at Washington, D. C., at the expense of the Government.

Mississippi Election Officers.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, a First Lieutenant U. S. A.; Brevet Captain F. H. Hathaway, a Second Lieutenant U. S. A.; Brevet Captain William Shields, a First Lieutenant U. S. A.; and First Lieutenant W. G. Fitch, U. S. A., have been ordered to Mississippi to act as election officers at the approaching election, where Colonel Dent is running against Alcorn for Governor. Colonel Dent still practises as a claim agent in Washington, and is not to be confounded with General J. T. Dent, who is on duty with the President, who is brother-in-law to both Dents.

Military Courts-martial.

A general court-martial, of which Major-General Hunt is President, reconvenes at Newport on Wednesday next, to reconsider the case of Major T. P. McElrath, son of the former partner of Horace Greeley.

A general court-martial, of which Major-General George A. Custer is President, met at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on last Monday.

A general court-martial, of which Colonel R. J. Dodge is President, will meet next Monday at Fort Lyon, Colorado.

A general court-martial, of which Major William Sinclair is President, met last Wednesday at Fort Riley, Kansas.

A general court-martial, of which Major-General Nelson A. Miles is President, met at Fort Harker, Kansas, on Thursday last.

A general court-martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson is President, met at Fort Hays, Kansas, on Thursday.

A general court-martial, of which Brigadier-General John R. Brooke is President, meets on Monday next, at Fort Dodge, Kansas.

A general court-martial, of which Major Theodore Schwann is President, met on the 25th ultimo, at Jefferson, Texas.

A general court-martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Critsey is President, will meet next Tuesday, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

A general court-martial, of which Major-General Charles R. Wsods is President, will meet on Monday, at Fort Wallace, Kansas.

A general court-martial will meet at Fort Craig, New Mexico, on November 16. Major-General A. V. Kautz is President.

Posts Ordered Abandoned.

Camps C. F. Smith, Lyon, and Logan, Oregon, have been ordered abandoned.

Post Ordered Sold.

Fort Stettacoom, W. T., has been ordered sold.

Peaceful Times Again.

Forts Sumter, Moultrie, Pinckney (S. C.), Pickens (Fla.), Morgan and Gaines (Ala.), Caswell (N. C.), Clinch and Marion (Fla.), are all now, by a recent order, left in charge of ordnance sergeants, and the green sod is fresh on the ramparts lately trodden by thousands of armed men.

FROM NEW YORK.

Governor Hoffman on the Democratic Victory in New York—What Democracy Will Do.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Governor Hoffman last night, in the course of a speech in response to a serenade by the Jacksonians, said:—I notice that most of the radical papers in Albany and New York are asking what will they do with it—that is, with the victory. I am hardly disposed to tell them quite yet. I prefer to give them a little time to digest the returns, and when they are fully digested we propose to give them some information as to what we will do with it. In my observation I have found that knowledge suddenly acquired is never very profitable, but I will tell them, in general terms, one or two things we propose to do. We propose to make the Legislature of the State of New York honest, and that is what they have not done in some time. We propose to use the Legislature for the purpose of promoting the interests of the mass of the people, and not the interests of the few, which the radicals have not done in a long time.

The *Evening Journal* has stated that for many years there have been few men in the Republican Legislatures who could be bought. We will show them that in the Democratic Legislature there will be none of that kind. We propose to give to the people of the State of New York all over the right of self-government. We propose to abolish such laws as infringe upon the rights of localities, and secure to them the right to govern themselves. We will not abolish such laws and give the people something worse, but will give them better laws. We propose to make the State of New York and the Government in all its branches thoroughly Democratic.

I am aware of the responsibilities this victory imposes. I am aware of the responsibilities it imposes on me as the Executive of this State. I realize their magnitude, and I will not say I have no fears of them, but by the help of the people and their representatives, and all the good counsel I can get, I hope to so discharge its duties that the people will approve of my action. I believe that the Legislature which is about to assemble and legislate upon the affairs of this great State will act with such wisdom and discretion as to show to the people of the State and country that the Democracy of the State can be as moderate in the hour of victory as they have been patient in the hour of defeat. We will be discreet and tolerant. We will recognize honest men among our adversaries, and we will deal justly and honorably, and promote the great interests of the people of the State of New York who have demanded and made the change.

Burning of the Rochester Theatre.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 6.—The Rochester Theatre was totally destroyed by fire this morning, and some adjoining dwellings damaged. The fire was discovered at five o'clock A. M. in the green room, and swept all before it. The block was owned by Keeler & McAlpine, who lose $20,000, and have an insurance for $15,000. Ropalge, seed merchant, lost several thousand dollars. Winnegan, harness dealer, Kehoe, furniture dealer, Wilson, Plumber & Newman, billiard saloon keepers, are all sufferers, but the precise amount of their losses cannot be ascertained at present. The block of W. H. Bowman was damaged to the amount of $3000 or more. Thomas Carr, manager of the theatre, lost all his properties, and barely escaped with his life. E. L. Davenport was playing an engagement, and he lost part of his valuable wardrobe. The aggregate loss by the fire is over $50,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869.

It is a singular fact that ten years ago, when there was not quite half the money in circulation as LOW, money was cheap and in excess of the wants of a much more voluminous trade, whilst now the seven hundred millions of paper dollars floating on our market fail to satisfy the wants of the crowd who are clamoring for more money. The evil is not that the volume of currency is insufficient to satisfy the real wants of trade, there is ample for all, but there is a lack of mutual confidence between the commercial and financial interests of the country, the result of which is to shut off the business men as a body from the resources of the market, and to force them to pay high rates for money, which legitimate business cannot afford in this age of competition. The evil is directly traceable to the present banking system, which ought to be modified by force of law.

We continue our quotations at 6@7 per cent. on Government bonds, and at 9@10 per cent. on mixed securities, with 10 per cent. for discounts on prime paper.

Gold opened at 127¼, advanced to 127⅜, but relapsed, closing at noon at 126⅞.

United States securities are quiet, but strong at an advance of ⅛@¼ on all the issues.

There is a firm feeling in the Stock market, and considerable activity. State loans were neglected. City sixes were higher, selling at 101 for the new issues; 94¾ was bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was in better demand and advanced fully ⅜, selling at 48⅜@48·81; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 54¾; Minehill Railroad at 53¼; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28⅜@28⅞, b. o.

Canal stocks—Lehigh Navigation was in better demand, and sold at 33½@33¾.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were neglected.

—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are as follows:—

Fourth week in October	$261,829·89
Month of October:—	
Passengers	577,904·95
Freight	277,512 41
Mails	23,240·00
Total	$878,617·36

—The following is the cotton report for the week ending yesterday:—

Receipts at United States ports for week ending Nov. 5	95,000 bs.
Same time last year	72,000
Increase	23,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5600 City 6s, N.	101	64 sh Leh Val	54
$2000 Leh V R m bs. Cp.	93⅛	200 sh Phil & E R	28⅜
$1000 Con'g R bds	83½	95 sh O C & A R.	37
$2000 Mor Cl Bt Ln		200 sh Read	48⅛
65 lots	77	100 do	48⅜
5 sh Mech Bank	31½	100 do	48⅜
63 sh Penna R	54½	100 do	48⅜
8 do	54½	100 do	48⅜
40 sh Minehill R	53¾	200 do	48⅜
103 sh Leh N St	33	200 do	48·81
100 do	33	300 do	48·81
150 do	33	400 do	48·81
100 do	33⅛	100 do	48¾
100 do	33¼	200 do	48·81

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115¾; do., 1864, 113½@113¾; do., 1865, 114@114¼; do., July, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do. do., 1867, 116¼@116½; do., 1868, 116½@116⅝; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; Cur. 6s, 107½@108; Gold, 127⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118¾; do. 1862, 115⅛@115⅝; do. 1864, 113½@113¾; do. 1865, 114@114¼; do. 1865, new, 116¼@116¾; do. 1867, do. 116¼@116⅝; do. 1868, do., 116½@116⅝; 10-40s, 107⅛@108; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107½@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 126⅝@126¾; Silver, 124@126.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1864, 113¼@113¾; do. 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do. July, 1865, 115⅞@116; do. July, 1867, 115⅞@116; do. July, 1868, 115⅞@116; 5s, 10-40, 107⅛@107¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 107¼@107⅝. Gold, 126¾@127. Market weak.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6.—The Flour market remains quiet, and, in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·75@6 for extras; $6@6·62½ for Northwestern extra family; $6@6·75 for Pennsylvania do.; $6·25@7 for Ohio and Indiana do.; and $7@8 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6 per barrel.

The Wheat market is greatly depressed, and we again reduce our quotations; sales of 3500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·30@1·33, and some white at $1·45@1·65. Rye is steady at $1·05@$1·06 ₩ bush. for Western. Corn is quiet, but firm; sales of yellow at $1·03@1·05; and Western mixed at 96@98c. Oats are without change; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 55@59c. Barley is dull and lower; 1000 bushels two-rowed New York sold at $1. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $32·50 ₩ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 100 bushels prime at $7. Timothy is nominal at $3·37½@3·50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·45@2·47.

Whisky is dull at a decline; sales of wood and iron-bound Western at $1·10@1·12.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....42 | 11 A. M.....52 | 2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Claymont, Robinson, Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Pearl, Brown, Boston, do.
Schr Emily A. Bartle, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, Lynn, do.
Schr F. A. Heath, Warren, Gloucester, do.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, Fall River, do.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Fall River, do.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, New York, do.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, New York, do.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Boston, New York, do.
Schr Rebecca and Ann, Irvin, Delance, N. J., do.
Schr Joseph W. Allen, Doane, Boston. Geo. S. Keppler.
Schr Helen J. Holway, Thompson, Boston, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Ford, 36 hours from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, 3 days from Providence, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr H. Goodman, Bishop, from New Brunswick.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Lynn.
Schr M. Van Hausen, Johnston, from Boston.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, from Boston.
Schr Andrew Edwards, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr R. Seaman, Seamon, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, from Boston.
Schr Vapor, Johnson, from East Greenwich.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, from Danford.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, from Salem.
Schr Clara Merrick, Hand, from New Haven.
Schr Merchant, Phillips, 4 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Savannah from Sombrero.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 6.—Thirteen boats left here this morning, as follows:—
Juniata, with wheat to Hoffman & Kennedy.
R. H. Faust, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Wm. King and Samuel Christ, with lumber to D. K. Houts & Co.
B. C. Bowman, with lumber to Taylor & Bette.
Charles Creamer, with lumber to W. A. Deitrick.
Charles & Wells, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
Zimmerman and Lessure, with lumber, for Bordentown.
John S. Mason, with lumber, for Chester.
Wilderness, with coal, for New Castle.
John Haldeman, with lime, for Chesapeake.
Two Delaware and Hudson boats, with lumber and bark for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Brigs Chimborazo, Coombs, and Canima, Coombs, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Schr Chas. H. Moller, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

PAUL SCHOEPPE.

A Youth of 28 Enamored of a Maiden of 65.

The Parkman-Webster Affair Outdone—A Case that will Serve to Point a Moral and Adorn a Tale.

The Murder by Dr. Schoeppe of Miss Stennecke, His Affianced Bride.

The Prisoner Makes a Statement in His Cell—The Parties to the Tragedy—The Crime, the Trial, and the Conviction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 5.

The case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, who is now in prison in this place, and under the sentence of death, is certainly one of the most exciting as well as the most interesting that has been placed before the public for many years. The talent of the young man; the difference between his age and that of the lady he had engaged to marry, her situation in life, and her remarkable and tragic death; the interest manifested by the friends of the accused, and the efforts that have and are being made to give him that life which an execution of the law shall take away, are all circumstances which lend to the case an interest which commands the attention of people of all classes. Nor is this all; for the case not only involves the taking away of a life, but it also involves grave questions of science, wherein men who profess a knowledge of the effects of different kinds of poison will find much that may prove of interest to them, and at the same time aid justice in working out her ends correctly.

If a murder (it is said that a clear case of poisoning was never made out), it is certainly one of the best planned, most skilfully executed, and heartless deeds that has come before the public for many years. And besides this, there is a degree of tragic romance clinging about the whole affair that at once commands the attention of the public, who are strangers to both parties, and have no interest in the matter save that of seeing the laws executed, should the accused be guilty, without fear or favor.

History of the Case.

The history of the case, from the commencement of the arrival of the accused in this quarter, is as follows:—

Some time in the summer of '68, a young and prepossessing German came to this town from New York, where he had landed but a few days before, and put up at the Bentz House. His father was a clergyman in the town, and the affable manners and evident intelligence of the gentlemen immediately gave him an *entre* into society, and he was introduced as Doctor Paul Schoeppe, but recently from Berlin, Prussia. Soon after he took up his abode at the Bentz House he made the acquaintance of a maiden lady, who was also a boarder at the same hotel, by the name of Maria M. Stennecke. For a long time—that is to say, some weeks—there was nothing of a marked or noticeable character existing between the young doctor and the lady we have mentioned—nothing more than an occasional inquiry as to the health of either, or a passage of the compliments of the day. From all accounts it would appear that Miss Stennecke was one of those peculiarly constituted persons who, having nothing else to do, are continually ailing, and her complaints coming to the Doctor's ears, they enlisted that gentleman's professional sympathies, and ere long we find him prescribing a few simple remedies, such as her case seemed to demand, and thus the acquaintance, which afterwards came to ripen into a mature and undisguised love, on her part at least, was commenced.

It was known to everybody that Miss Stennecke was wealthy, and it is reasonable to suppose that the intelligent young physician was not long in deriving the same information, for notwithstanding that he was at the time only about twenty-seven years of age, and the lady somewhere between fifty-five and seventy, his services soon changed from those of a physician and medical adviser to the adoration of a lover. In this there is nothing particularly astonishing, when we come to recollect that the young gentleman was a stranger in a strange land, and almost without any tie that he could call friendly. But it does appear a little singular that a lady over half a century old—who was far gone in the sere and yellow leaf—should be so weak as to listen to the cooings of such a lover. And yet, if all accounts be true, she did not only listen to him, but, filled with that laudable ambition, and let us add charity, toward the aspiring gentleman, she accepted his love, and became his duly affianced wife. In respect to this the lady shows herself to have been a woman of really remarkable ability, as well as great strength of mind, for she not only took most excellent care of herself, but also attended in person to all her banking and business connected with her estate. This was known to all her friends and relations, and when it came to pass that she had made out a will some months previous to her death, wherein she willed her entire estate and personal property to different institutions, and some four Chinese children, whom the will stated must be named after her to enable them to participate in her dower, there was nothing thought of it, and no effort, so far as we can learn, on the part of her relatives, or any one else, made to have her change it. As another evidence of her ability, as well as foresight—for it would appear that she did not have an extraordinary amount of confidence in the mere words of men—we append a copy of her agreement of marriage with Doctor Schoeppe. The document is written in the lady's own handwriting, and is clear and distinct in every particular. It is as follows:—

CARLISLE, Pa., Jan. 14, 1869.—Received of Miss M. M. Stennecke one bond of the State of Missouri of one thousand dollars ($1000), dated 16th day of October, 1868 (No. 979), City of Jefferson.

Being part of five thousand dollars, the sum agreed upon by Miss M. M. Stennecke and D. Paul Schoeppe, under the promise that Miss M. M. Stennecke has (by her contract for marriage) the entire control of her own personal and real estate, and the management of the same.

(Signed) P. SCHOEPPE.

Under the circumstances, one would scarcely believe that a woman of so much evident stability and management would for a moment lose sight of the incongruity, we might say, unnatural *faineze*, and yet we find that the love-making, after it had once fairly commenced, was not entirely confined to the youthful doctor. Those who were in a position to see and know the actions of the parties, observed that after the doctor's attentions became more studied, that the maiden also fell into the same channel, and decorated herself as in days of yore, with bright ribbons, fine laces, and gay dresses. It may have been that the unfortunate creature had arrived at her second childhood, and believed herself once more a belle, and yet the statement of the doctor would lead one to suppose that she had a perfect knowledge of her advanced age and near decay. At any rate, the affair progressed, as is necessary in such cases, as "merry as a marriage bell," until after the lady had returned from a visit to Baltimore and taken up her residence at Burkholder's hotel, at which place she afterwards died, while under the medical treatment

Continued from the First Page.

marks of little importance to the public, we asked him how his case was progressing. He replied warmly that the physicians of Philadelphia had made his case their case, and medical science demanded a full hearing.

Reporter—Yes; but who is to give this hearing?

Doctor—I will tell you. The Medical Society of New York, composed of the Coroner's physician and different other gentlemen who are learned men, demand for me, and for the sake of science, that a fuller report be made of my case. The gentlemen are commissioned to give evidence in courts, and they ask a report.

Reporter—Do you think the Governor will give you he hearing you ask?

D.—I think he will; he has promised to.

R.—Do your friends know this?

D.—Yes. I have sent them a report. (Evidently meaning a letter or statement of the case—R.)

R.—How was this report, favorable or unfavorable to you?

D.—I was not satisfied with the book, but it was all I had. Much was omitted that was advantageous to me.

R.—What was omitted?

D.—Everything almost that was favorable to me.

R.—You desire to place these omissions before the Governor, do you?

D.—Yes, sir.

R.—What additional evidence can you offer?

D.—The evidence of all the scientific medical men of the United States. Everybody except those who are my enemies, and are against me, say that I am innocent of this crime. I have letters from all the prominent medical men of Philadelphia, and they ridicule the idea that Miss Stennecke died of poison. Should I be hung for her murder, they will declare that it is a judicial murder.

R.—Who are the physicians in Philadelphia who have ridiculed the idea that Miss Stennecke died of poison?

D.—Doctors Pancoast, Gross, McClintock, Fisher, Gent, Landis, Packard, and many others.

R.—Do these gentlemen give you this opinion in writing?

D.—No. One of them does; that is Dr. Packard, of Spruce street.

R.—What do you expect to prove?

D.—I expect to prove that it is ridiculous to say that the lady died from the effects of prussic acid. Just think of it, none of the physicians in Philadelphia think that she could have been poisoned in the way it is stated, and only two in the city of Baltimore think so, and they are Doctor Conrad, who made the post mortem examination, and his friend Doctor Smith.

R.—Who is Doctor Aiken?

D.—He is the chemist who made the chemical analysis of the stomach of the deceased, and ought to be ashamed of himself for the ignorant manner in which he conducted the affair. I have seen many *post-mortem* examinations in Berlin, but there certainly was never anything so loosely done as this case was. This is not only my opinion as a physician, but is the opinion of everybody. Of course anybody could say this, but I can prove it to be true. He neglected a number of the organs where traces of poison should be found if there were any, and passed over the liver without noticing it at all. It was not a fair examination in any way. I was not there, nor was I represented by counsel, and all of these men were against me. I never heard that there was even a suspicion until I saw it in the newspapers. Don't you think that I would have run away, when the newspapers said I was to be arrested? I did not, but on the contrary, stayed here in town and attended to my business as usual. This was eight days before I was arrested. I am sure that if the *post-mortem* had been fair that I should not have been arrested. They never did make out a case of poisoning after all.

R.—Why were you arrested?

D.—I was arrested because Professor Aiken claimed to have found traces of prussic acid in the stomach of Miss Stennecke. This, you will recollect, was over a week after the lady had been buried, and decomposition had commenced to take place. She did not get one drop of prussic acid from me; I can swear it, looking any man in the face. She got other medicines, but nothing in the shape of poison.

R.—Is it said that she took any other poison by your direction?

D.—Yes; they say she died of an overdose of morphia. But they have said all kinds of things, because they were paid for it. The District Attorney was promised a great deal of money if he could get me out of the way, by the relatives of the deceased.

R.—Why was money paid him?

D.—These people were interested in the will. If I had not presented the will which was made in my favor, there would never have been anything said about the matter at all. The District Attorney has said this to my friends. He was paid well for convicting me. He got over a thousand dollars at one time from Baltimore. [It is not improper for us to state, in this connection, that we called C. E. Magiaughlin's (the District Attorney) attention to this statement of the prisoner, and he pronounces it false in every respect. He states that instead of receiving money for the conviction of the prisoner, he really spent over two hundred dollars of his own money, for which he has never been reimbursed by the authorities. He says further, and the facts of the case bear him out, that Miss Stennecke's original will bequeathed all her property to public institutions, and therefore her relations could have no pecuniary interest at stake.—Reporter.]

R.—When did Miss Stennecke make out the will which gave you all her property?

D.—I will tell you all about it. She was always ailing. I made her acquaintance in August, 1868, and treated her, as her physician, from that time up to her death. We were very well acquainted—on intimate terms—good friends. Her health was poor, and she complained all the time. Well, she went to Baltimore on business in October, and came back again in November, and then complained more than ever, and asked me if it wouldn't be good for her to go to a bathing-place. I thought it might; and when she asked me where she should go, I told her to Kissengen in Europe, or to Ems. After a little while she consented to go. I think this was about Christmas, and the project appeared to make her much trouble, and she spoke of it quite frequently, as an old woman would. At length she told me that she couldn't make the trip alone; she didn't understand the language or the ways of the people; and then I asked her how it would do for me to accompany her, as her physician. She accepted my offer, but at once said it would not be proper for a single lady to make such a journey with a single gentleman, and then I asked her if she would permit me to accompany her as her husband. She said yes, but she had two considerations which she wanted adhered to. The first was, that, as she was now an old woman, she did not want to lose the control of her property while she lived, but would leave it to me at her death. The second consideration was, that the whole matter of an engagement should be kept quiet; that no living soul should know anything about it, because her relatives would make such a fuss and raise such a gossip, that it would be impossible for her to remain in the town a day. And you see that the relatives had the strongest motives for opposing any such arrangement.

R.—How old was she?

D.—She told me that she was fifty, but I afterwards ascertained that she was much older.

R.—Was she handsome?

D.—Oh, no.

R.—But you were going to tell us of the will which you produced, how about it?

D.—Yes, I forgot—excuse me. She dictated the will to me after we were engaged to be married, and had signed the contract. I did not ask her to; she did it because she wanted me to have her property after she was dead. I wrote the will. I didn't know anything about drawing up legal papers, and when it was finished she said that there must be two witnesses to her signing it. She wanted me to be one and herself to be the other, but from my little knowledge of law I thought that would not do. She then said I should go and get my father to be a witness. I got him to come up and sign the document. He asked me what it was, but I told him I had no right to tell him. She told him to sign his name on the paper, herself; she signed her name herself. I did not tell him or anybody else what the document was, because we did not want anybody to know that we were engaged: it would make such a gossip. My father lived here at that time; he was a minister in the German Lutheran Church.

R.—What became of the will after it had been signed?

D.—She put it in an envelope and handed it to me. She gave me the will herself, and said that I might have her property after her death, but she wanted to control it herself while she was alive.

[The following is a copy of the will referred to by the prisoner.—R.]

I, Maria M. Stennecke, of the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, being of sound mind, memory, and understanding, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and making avoid all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

As to such estate as it has pleased God to intrust me with, I dispose of the same as follows, viz.:—

I give and bequeath to Paul F. Schoeppe, M D., to his own use and benefit, absolutely, my whole estate and property, whatsoever and wheresoever, of what nature, kind, and quality the same may be.

Mr. W. A. Stewart, attorney at law in Baltimore, State of Maryland, will give nearer information over my estate and property.

And I do hereby constitute and appoint the said Paul F. Schoeppe, M. D., sole executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I, Maria M. Stennecke, the Testatrix, have to this my will written on one sheet of paper, set my hand and seal, this the third day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the above-named Maria M. Stennecke, as and for her last will and testament, in the presence of us and who have hereunto subscribed our names at her request, as witnesses thereto in the presence of the said testatrix, and of each other.

M. M. STENNECKE.
[my seal.]

DR. SCHOEPPE.
F. SCHOEPPE.

R.—At the time this will was made out did she say anything about the existence of another will?

D.—Yes; she told me all about the other will, and said that she did not mention in the will she gave me what her estate was, but said I would find it all mentioned in her other will—the will she had made first.

R.—You were present when the first will was produced, were you not?

D.—Yes; I heard it read by Mr. Miller.

R.—Did you say anything about the will which you had in your possession?

D.—Not then, but I went to a lawyer afterwards, and told him that I wanted the will, which I produced, attended to at once. He said there was no use of my doing anything in the court here, but told me to go to Baltimore, to Mr. Webster, and he would attend to the matter for me. I think the conduct of my counsel with this case was not proper. When the body was removed to Baltimore I went down with it, and stopped at the Utah House. This was on Friday. On Saturday I called to see Mr. Webster, and showed him the will. He consulted a number of books, and then told me that I could only claim the personal property. We talked a little while, and were going up to the court, when a gentleman came in and said it was too late, that the court had closed for the day. Mr. Webster then told me to call again on Monday. On Saturday afternoon I went to the funeral of Miss Stennecke, and on Monday morning called at Mr. Webster's office. It was late, and when we walked into the court we met the lawyer who had the other will coming down the stairs—he had been there before us and put his will in; so you see the first will was ahead of mine. The result was that the Judge, who was a friend of the other lawyer, sent for the lawyer, and when he came in told him that there was a second will, and handed him my will to read. The lawyer took it to the window, read it—did not say it was a forgery, as he did afterwards—but only said that I could claim the personal property, and then he went among her relations, and a great noise was made about my will, and they said it was a forgery. This was about the time the *post-mortem* examination was being made.

[The objections made to the will produced are set forth in the following articles, taken from the records of the court at Baltimore.—*Reporter.*]

"First. Because the signature thereto appended is not the handwriting of said Maria M. Stennecke, deceased.

"Second. Because said paper is admitted by the petitioner to be in his own handwriting, and the names of the two subscribing witnesses thereto are admitted by him to be his own name and that of his father, and no others, he alleges, were present at the making of said will.

"Third. Because if the signature of said deceased, appended to said paper, was proved to be genuine, the same was obtained by fraud and by the exercise of an undue influence over her by the petitioner who was her physician, and to whom everything she possessed was by said paper-writing devised and bequeathed.

"Fourth. Because, while memoranda can be found in the handwriting of the deceased, showing that she may have contemplated some slight changes or alterations in her last will of November 17, 1868, none can be found which would indicate any such disposition of her property as that contemplated by the said paper-writing dated December 3, 1868.

"Fifth. Because the said petitioner presented a check at a bank in Carlisle for fifty dollars and received payment of the same, and presented another check for one hundred and eighty dollars at the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, payment of which was refused, both of said checks being dated January 27, 1869 (the day before her death), and both purporting to be signed by deceased; and these respondents have reason to believe that both said checks and the paper-writing dated December 3, 1868, were signed by the same person, and simultaneously, and that the said signatures were not those of the deceased.

"Sixth. Because said petitioner, by a paper called by him a contract for marriage, has expressly renounced and given the testatrix, if she were otherwise prevented from doing so, the right to dispose of all her property as she saw proper."

R.—What happened after you offered your will?

D.—I returned to Carlisle, and leaving my lawyers to manage my affairs in regard to the will, went about my business. I read what the papers said about the matter, but did not pay any attention to it, for I knew I was innocent of any crime. I might have run away very easily if I had wanted to, but I knew if an examination of the case was entered into that no medical man could say that this had been administered by me, and I felt no alarm.

R.—You received checks and money at different times from Miss Stennecke, did you not?

D.—Oh yes, she gave me one thousand dollars in Missouri bonds, at one time, and different amounts at other times.

R.—But how about the other checks that were offered at the bank by you and refused?

D.—Well, the lady was sick and couldn't write well—or as usual—and when the trial come on, they said they were forgeries. Also, that the will was a forgery.

R.—Did you sign the checks for her?

D.—Oh, no. She signed them herself.

R.—What was this for?

D.—It was for my professional services, and in consideration of the fact that we were to be married. Our relations was very intimate as you will see by this letter. (Here the Doctor pointed out a letter of his which was submitted by the counsel at the trial. We subjoin a portion of it for the same reason that the Doctor submitted it to us.—R.

MISS MARIA STENNECKE,
Baltimore.

CARLISLE, the 7th of Nov. 1868.

Dear Miss Stennecke:—

As I have been rather busy in the last week I could not answer so soon as I wished your esteemed letter of the 29th of October, which I received with much pleasure. But now I cannot endure to preserve longer silence, and I have devoted a part of this day to answer your last letter—feeling very grateful for the long letter you have sent me. At first allow me to express you that the sincere interest which fills my heart towards you is no wise altogether professionally. I keep the friendship of a magnanimous and noble lady higher than the interest of my business. That you have been getting along comfortably without any inconvenience or derangement since you left Carlisle, I cannot help seeing in it an observable effect of the medicine.

* * * * * * *

As a friend, I will tell you that I would make a very successful business if I had the sufficient money. Dr. Herman, whom you are knowing perhaps, is going to leave us forever. He has a very large practice here, as well in town as in the country, which he has offered me if I would buy at the same time his three houses here, for which he is asking $5000. He wants momentary $2000, which I would pay now, and will allow me to pay the rest of $3000 in four years. Out of his books, which I have looked, I have seen that his practice brings him in $10,000 a year. If I could hold only the half of his practice, I would make well and good $5000 a year, so that the three houses were paid in one year. But for want of these $2000, I am afraid another happier man will get this fine business. Meanwhile I am quiet; the will of my God may be done.

What you have written in regard to gallantry to the fair lady whom gossips said I were flirting around, I could not understand at first the sense of your words, as I could not recollect having waited on a lady. Before, I had not heard one word of this gossip, but now, after having made inquiries, I know that the origin of this gossip has been in my medically treating of a lady, who having been sick, sent for me.

People who did not know the reason of my visits may have thought perhaps I were flirting around this lady on account of courting her. But now as she is well already long time, I think this gossip, which I do not care at all much, may be grown dumb. Besides my life is very solitary and joyless. I know God will give what is the best for me, and that is my consolation.

I hope you will kindly excuse this long epistle which comes late, and in which I am convinced may be many errors of the English language. But I trust you will not look so critically on the words but on the heart out of which these words are coming. In this hope, I am your sincere friend,

DR. P. SCHOEPPE.

D. (continuing)—This should satisfy those who have seen the letters of the lady to me, that there was no occasion, even if I had wanted, to forge a check; and these stories are base lies gotten up to injure me. (There were no letters from the lady to the Doctor produced at the trial.—R.)

It having been reported that the Doctor had been arrested for a crime committed in Prussia, and had been compelled to leave the country, we asked him whether or not this report was true. He answered us, with deep emotion, that it was not; that he had never been accused of a crime or an offense against the law before in his life. He finally wound up his statement by alleging that District Attorney Magiaughlin was using money to prevent his case being brought up for a final hearing, and that the Judge had made up his mind to convict him, and it would not have altered the case in the slightest if he had produced witnesses from Heaven. The case was an interesting one, and the medical faculty of the whole country was interested in it; he therefore hoped that the Governor would give it that consideration which it deserved when it came up before him. He believed him to be an honest and pure man, and would let his case rest with him and his Maker.

During our conversation with the prisoner he spoke in a free and open manner, and was apparently desirous of answering all our questions without the slightest reservation; in fact, one would almost suppose that he had at once divined the object of our visit, and understood our questions almost before they were propounded. Affable, polite, and smiling throughout, our interview up to a few moments before our departure was more pleasant than such cases usually are. On arising to go, the doctor begged of us not to be in a hurry, but business called us elsewhere, and we started. At the door of the cell the doctor again insisted that we should remain longer, and then asked THE TELEGRAPH'S opinion of his case. We could not refuse the request, and we gave our opinion as follows:—

Doctor, you are one of two things; you are either one of the cleverest rogues that ever formed and acted out a plan, or you are sinned against more than tongue can tell. Which of these is the correct theory, we leave for you and others to determine.

We acknowledge the Bunsbyism of our opinion, but we consoled ourselves [with the idea that it was the best that could be done under the circumstances, and would have gone on our way rejoicing, had the Doctor not again interposed and asked what the probabilities were of his case being brought before the Governor. We assured him that his counsel, Mr. Ditman, had obtained the consent of the Governor to have the case reviewed, and we felt sure that the Governor would keep his promise. He then insisted on knowing our opinion as to his chances for pardon or respite. We knew nothing concerning either, but from all that we could understand it was the opinion of the officials in Harrisburg that he was guilty. At this his countenance fell, and his bosom heaved as though his emotions would burst forth, but he controlled himself, and, after informing us that the Sheriff and other officers of the prison made his condition as comfortable as was possible for them to do under the regulations, he cheerfully bid us good morning, and we withdrew.

Sketch of the Trial.

The Commonwealth allege that the death of Miss Stennecke was caused by dangerous and poisonous drugs, by prussic acid or by morphia, or the two combined, administered to her by the prisoner, with intent to destroy her life.

From the evidence it appears that Miss Stennecke was an elderly lady, probably about sixty-five years of age, who resided in the city of Baltimore. She was possessed of a considerable estate, amounting to $60,000. In the summer of 1868 she visited Carlisle, and the doctor and Miss Stennecke became acquainted during that time. From the acquaintance formed at that time, Dr. Schoeppe addressed a letter to her after her return to Baltimore, which is dated 7th of November, 1868, stating that he could make an advantageous purchase of Dr. Herman's real estate and good will, if he could procure $2000, and other advantages he considered he would derive from the purchase. Miss Stennecke returned again to Carlisle, in November, and put up at Mr. Hannon's hotel. She left Mr. Hannon's and went to the Mansion House, kept by Mr. Burkholder, on the 19th of January, 1869. On the morning of the 27th of January (Wednesday), she was at breakfast, and on the street that morning, at bank after 9 o'clock, signed a check, and received the money. Mr. Smith, the teller in the bank, says she appeared in her usual state of health. On that day she was not at dinner. Mrs. Parker, a boarder at the house, states that she missed Miss Stennecke at the dinner, and went to her room at 2 o'clock. She found her completely prostrated, and seemed very languid and very drowsy. Witness was not in her room again until Thursday morning, a little after 6 o'clock. Witness says she then found Miss Stennecke lying insensible, breathing rather heavily. Thought her eyes a very little bit open, in the morning when she first saw her. Witness saw her again at 12 o'clock, her eyes were closed, and there seemed to be a perspiration on her face. She went back to Miss Stennecke's room before 6 o'clock in the evening and remained to her death. Witness further stated that deceased was lying on her left side, in an easy position. Her forehead and hands somewhat clammy, rather cold, was under the impression that they felt natural and considered her under the influence of morphia, and when that went off she would be well. No unusual odor in the room, no odor of peach leaves or bitter almonds. No froth about her mouth. Her breathing did not amount to a snore, but made quite a noise. No distortion of features, nothing like convulsions. Her breathing not regular, apparently stops for a while, no rigidity of the muscles. Mrs. Parker states that she saw Dr. Schoeppe the day of Miss Stennecke's death, and asked him why he gave her the vomit the day before, and he said he only gave her two grains of tartar emetic and ten of ipecac. Witness said Miss Stennecke had told her that the doctor gave her something to make her sleep. That the doctor shook his head very much and said, "No! no! I did not give her anything to make her sleep."

Mrs. Shindle, who boarded at same house, states that she saw Miss Stennecke at breakfast on the morning of the 27th, did not see her again until morning of 28th, when she saw her in her own room between 7 and 8 o'clock, in an unconscious state, breathing quite heavily, her pulse strong, a little quick. Her hands and forehead appeared moist and in a natural condition. Before her death, witness states her breathing was long and heavy, not rapid and gasping, frequent intervals of a moment or so in her breathing, showed no convulsions, no distortions of the features. Her tongue and mouth a little twisted to the left side, on which she was laying. No contraction or rigidity of hands or feet, no unusual odor; nothing like bitter almonds or peach leaves; no froth about the mouth, a little saliva escaping from it; eyes closed; no spasmodic contraction about the mouth; saw her on the morning of the 28th, about 7 o'clock; he remembers her as lying on her left side, insensible; breathing slow and labored; temperature of her body natural; skin moist; her hands warm and feet cold; muscles seemed very much relaxed; mouth partly open; eyes closed; pulse natural, a little excited. Dr. Schoeppe was sent for between 8 and 9 o'clock, came up as Mr. Rheem states, very much excited; went up to the bed, made some examination and then said he must go for his stethescope; he returned in a very short time. Upon further examination, said he would not take it upon his conscience to bleed, and said he would like to have Dr. Herman. Dr. Herman was sent for and got to Miss Stennecke's room about 11 o'clock, met Dr. Schoeppe there. Dr. Herman states that Dr. Schoeppe told him it was a case of hemi or half palsy. Dr. Herman states the patient was lying inclined to her left side; he went to her bedside, felt both arms and found no pulsation in either; he then drew her eyelids apart; found both eyes alike, a contracted state of the pupils. He told Dr. Schoeppe that he thought she was past bleeding, past taking remedies; he did not look upon it as hemiplegia; was puzzled to know what was wrong; had never seen hemiplegia in that condition before; when he opened the eye it put him in mind of a hawk that was poisoned with a compound poison, and remarked that she was rather overdosed with medicine of some kind.

We will here state that the theory of the Commonwealth's counsel, as we understand it, is that death was caused by a compound poison of prussic acid and morphia, the system being first relaxed by administering tartar emetic.

Dr. A. G. Herman, who saw the patient about 11 o'clock on the day of her death, says, according to the symptoms that he saw in the subject, and the description of Dr. Conrad's post-mortem examination, he is led to believe that by compound poisoning of prussic acid and morphia, that was the cause of her death.

The Defense.

The defense was very elaborate and conducted with considerable skill. Mr. Miller, the principal counsel for the prisoner, ridiculed the idea that deceased had met her death from a dose of prussic acid, and he argued that the chemical tests applied by Dr. Aiken were fallacious, and were contradicted by the evidence of Drs. Hines, of Dickinson College, and Prof. Wormley. He contended that the tests did not go far enough, either in the analysis of the contents of the stomach, or in the *post mortem* examination of the deceased, and questioned severely the testimony of many of the witnesses, particularly that of Dr. A. J. Herman.

Charge of the Court.

If a medical man of ordinary degree of skill in the science he practices, administers a violent and dangerous remedy with gross rashness, and without a due degree of caution; if he acts recklessly and without that circumspection and caution which a man of ordinary prudence would exercise; if it is administered with gross recklessness and wantonness, without that consideration of the consequence, or the effect it might produce, which ordinary prudence and caution would require, under these circumstances, if death ensues in consequence of a dangerous remedy having been so administered, then the party would be guilty of manslaughter.

* * * * * * *

The remarks just made are only applicable to this case, if you should come to the conclusion that the prisoner caused the death of Miss Stennecke without intending to do so; if, as we before said, he administered to her violent, dangerous, or poisonous medicines, intending to cause her death, and death was the consequence, he would be guilty of murder of the first degree.

While the law is careful to prevent persons from tampering in physic so as to trifle with human life, it will not hold a person of general ordinary skill in the science of medicine criminally responsible, although he has been unfortunate in a particular case, and made an accidental mistake in the treatment of his patient, which causes death. If, therefore, Dr. Schoeppe had a competent degree of skill and knowledge as a physician, but was unfortunate in his treatment of Miss Stennecke, and made an accidental mistake in his mode of treatment, he would not be guilty of any criminal offense. And, as we before said, if you entertain a reasonable doubt whether the prisoner, by administering violent and dangerous medicine, caused the death of Miss Stennecke, such reasonable doubt ought to produce an acquittal.

The evidence in this case is circumstantial and not positive. No one saw the prisoner give to the decedent any drug or medicine, consequently all the evidence of guilt relied upon by the Commonwealth to produce a conviction is circumstantial.

In concluding the charge to the jury the Court said:—

If you entertain no reasonable doubt, as we have explained it, of the prisoner's guilt, you ought to convict him. But if, either from want of satisfactory evidence of guilt on the part of the Commonwealth, or from a conflict between the evidence on part of the Commonwealth and the defendant, you are not satisfied, to a moral certainty, and beyond a reasonable doubt, of his guilt, then the law requires you to acquit him.

Analysis by Professor Aiken.

In his evidence, Professor Aiken, who made the analysis of the contents of the stomach of deceased, said that the conclusions he reached from his results were that the only apparent cause for death was the presence of hydrocyanic acid, also called prussic acid; if this had not been used as a remedy during the last illness of the deceased, there could be no explanation of its presence in the stomach after death, unless they suppose it to have been accidentally or intentionally administered; witness has never before examined the stomach of a human being for the purpose of finding or testing the presence of hydrocyanic acid; the tests he used were Prussian blue and the sulphocyanogen.

Analysis by Professor Wormley.

Professor Wormley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who analyzed the case for defense, said—I have laid it down in my book that the action of one poison may be modified by the presence of another. I can't say how it may modify. To what extent or how is a region not established in the case of any two poisons I know of. It is a fact that the tests for the discovery of morphia are inferior in delicacy to the tests for some other poisons. It is a fact that a person may die of a very large overdose of poison and no trace of it be discovered at the time of death. In case no emetic had been used, we would expect the presence of the poison. If it had been used we could account for its disappearance. Emetic to be taken after the poison, or the stomach-pump, had been used. This would in a large measure explain its absence.

The entire evidence pointed strongly towards Dr. Schoeppe as the guilty party, and after the case had been fully reviewed it was handed over to the jury, and a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was rendered.

Since the conviction up to the present time the strongest efforts have been made, both by the counsel and friends of the accused, to procure for him a new trial or his pardon from the Governor.

Societies in New York, in New Jersey, and in this State have interested themselves in the prisoner's behalf, and the case has excited a marked degree of excitement in all circles of society, owing to the peculiar and, we may say, interesting situation in life of the accused, and from the fact that the murder was one of the most skilfully devised and best carried out affairs that has been brought before the public since the Parkman-Webster affair, which occurred in the city of Boston some years back.

The Talk in Carlisle.

Both the murderer and his victim being comparatively well known in this town, the greatest interest is manifested in this case by men of all shades, particularly since it has come to be understood that the German societies of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are interesting themselves in behalf of the prisoner, and that his case is to receive the personal attention of the Governor of the Commonwealth; also that the medical profession has manifested an interest in the case from the fact that there are many theories afloat as to the ultimate cause of the death of the lady, and many conflicting reports as to who the prisoner really is. From what we can gather in conversation with the citizens of this ancient and certainly very beautiful place, a large majority of the people believe that Dr. Paul Schoeppe poisoned his affianced bride, Miss Stennecke, for two reasons:—The first reason is, that he desired to obtain possession of her money; the second is, that he repented his contract of marriage made with her, on account of her advanced age and the gossip that would result from it, and therefore desired her put out of the way before the nuptials were celebrated. From none save his counsel and his German friends have we heard it intimated that the prisoner was not guilty of the crime. That the will was a forgery and that the different checks were forgeries there seems to be no question in the minds of the people. There appears to be but one question left unsettled, and that is whether the will which gives the doctor the property of the deceased was written before or after the death of the deceased. A majority, however, appear to favor the idea that the will was duly prepared and the plans laid for securing the property long before the lady was taken seriously ill. In fact, countless reports pervade every circle, each and every one of which may be true or false, for the case is clearly one of purely circumstantial evidence, and wrapt in more mystery than anybody, save Dr. Paul Schoeppe himself, can solve. The German population of the place, almost to a man, believe that the prisoner is innocent of the crime, and even the Lutheran minister, is constantly seeking to render the unfortunate man all the assistance that lays in his power in any way.

From all accounts, the young doctor has made himself quite unpopular in some quarters by his assiduous attention to ladies with whom he had no acquaintance. Gossip has it, that he was on the eve of being cowhided on two or three occasions for indignities offered to some of the ladies by following them and staring them in the eyes whenever he could find an opportunity. In all, he was rather a gay Lothario.

Before closing our letter, we wish to tender the thanks of THE TELEGRAPH to District Attorney Maglaughlin, A. K. Rheem, Esq., Deputy Sheriff Bowman, and others, who kindly volunteered their aid in our efforts at procuring the necessary information, etc., for the use of this correspondence; and lastly, but not least, to mine host of the Bentz House, whose genial proprietor has our thanks for many favors.

INDEX.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6:36	MOON SETS	7:23
SUN SETS	4:51	HIGH WATER	4:12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Lepanto, Bell, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Br. barque Geo. Bell, Cann, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Circassian, Bunker, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, Boston, do.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kinney, Boston, do.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, Boston, do.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Smith, Cambridge, do.
Schr Flora, Smith, Chelsea, do.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr U. E. Jackson, Blackman, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, do.
Schr F. Warner, Dickinson, Hartford, do.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, Pawtucket, do.
Schr R. M. Brookings, Douglass, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Br. schr Rangatari, Rourke, St. John, N. B.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, 27 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Cope Bros.
Ship Lancaster, Jackson, 26 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off Reedy Island, passed barque Grace E. Cann, from Londonderry, and schr Ralph Souder, from West Indies; off Chester, barque Kate.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. barque Edward Hemptenmacher, Dielks, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Br. barque Kate, Murphy, from Shelburne, N. S.
Brig Catawba, Havener, from Salem.
Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Morahon & Cloud.
Schr Wanderer, Ricketts, 19 days from San Andreas, with cocoanuts to S. S. Scattergood & Co. For the first 10 days of the passage had calms. Oct. 20, lat. 23 20, long. 76 14, while putting bonnet on jib, lost overboard Adolphe Suckard, seaman, 28 years of age, of Philadelphia. Every effort was made to save him, but without success. Left in port schr Gen. Putnam, for New York.
Schr Alexander, Baker, from New Haven.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffith, from Providence.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, from Mercersport.
Schr E. S. Reeves, Loper, from North river.
Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, from New York.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Boston.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr White Sea, Jones, from Boston.
Schr Laura Bridgman, Harris, from Boston.
Schr Virginia, Burroughs, from Boston.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley.
Schr Lizzie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley.
Schr R. J. Conner, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley.
Schr Chief, Townsend, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley.
Schr Garret, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Savannah—Adolphe Berg; Mrs. L. R. Robinson and boy; Miss M. J. Towns; H. Halbman; Miss Nanman; J. Pennock and lady; Harry B. Pepper; Robert Anthony; Mrs. Bornd, servant, and child; Miss Jane Watt; Chas. H. Nauman; Miss Annie Watt; Miss Mary Watt; Miss Pritchard; J. J. McCormick; John Roper; W. M. Cowgill; R. B. Allen; J. J. Priestley; Wm. Culley; and Robert Bancroft.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 5.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Kate Westervelt, with iron, for Philadelphia.
American Boy, with iron, for Philadelphia.
J. Smith, with iron, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
N. Bottsford; C. McCaffrey; National; Louis Royer; Griswold; and Sunshine, all with coal for New York.
Martha Lamb, with coal, for Wilmington.
Cwen Brady, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Charles H. Southard, Woodworth, hence, at New Orleans 30th ult.
Ship Westmoreland, Letournau, hence, arrived up at New Orleans 30th ult.
Steamer Centipede, Beckett, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, cleared at New Orleans 30th ult., for Philadelphia via Havana, with 174 bales cotton, 366 bbls. fire clay, 25 bales moss, 50 hhds. bone black, 259 hhds. bones, 50 bbls. molasses, 100 coils cordage, 400 empty bbls, and sundry mdse. Passengers for Philadelphia—Miss Manny, C. H. Cough, M. P. De Costa, Wm. F. Walker.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst., for Philadelphia, with 321 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2669 do. rosin, 15 do. tar, 67 bales cotton, 15 do. rags, 15,740 shingles, 108 pkgs. dried fruit, and 16 pkgs. mdse.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 32, dated May 5, 1868, respecting the intention of the Imperial Ottoman Government to place a lightvessel off the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus, the Imperial Ottoman Government has given further notice that on or about the 8th September, 1869, a lightvessel, from which two lights are to be exhibited, would be placed in position. The lights are fixed white lights, on separate masts, elevated 28 feet above the sea. The position of the lightvessel, as given, is in latitude 41 deg. 29 min. north, longitude 29 deg. 9 min, east from Greenwich, or 15 miles N. from the entrance of the Bosphorus. From the lightvessel—Karabournou light bears W. by S. ¼ S. 22 miles; Shillee light SE. 26½ miles; Anadoli light S. ¼ W. 16 miles.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1869.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
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THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
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FINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
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INDI

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OUR LATE ELECTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A Democratic Legislature, both branches, with a Democratic Governor in this State, simply means a sweeping revolution in the laws regulating our city and State Governments. The Democrats, since the great political revolution of 1852, which swept out of existence the old Whig party, have not secured a full possession of this State. They gained in the general Whig party collapse of 1852 the Governor (Horatio Seymour) and the Legislature, and so they took full possession at Albany in January, 1853. Since that time they have secured the Governor twice—Seymour in 1862 and Hoffman in 1868; but through all the long interval from 1853 the Senate, or the Assembly and the Senate, have been against them. Consequently they have never been able to upset the special legislative measures of the Republican party, passed from time to time under a Republican Legislature and Governor since 1856, and adopted mainly to reduce the Democratic majorities of this corner of the State.

After seventeen years of exclusion from th control of the State government we may accordingly expect, with the meeting of the Democratic Legislature next January, backed by a Democratic Governor, a general overhauling and repealing of the Republican party measures aforesaid, which will amount to a general reconstruction of the government of this city, and a reconstruction, to a great extent, of the laws regulating the affairs of the State. It has been broadly hinted from various quarters that the Democratic programme in the new Legislature (which will be engineered by Tammany Hall and supported by the Governor) will embrace, first, on national affairs, the repeal of New York's ratification of the fifteenth amendment; and, on local affairs:—

1. A repeal of the Excise law.
2. A repeal of the Registry law.
3. A repeal of the law establishing the existing Metropolitan police system.
4. A repeal of the law creating the present Fire Department.
5. The abolition of the present Croton Board.
6. The abolition of the present Health Board.
7. A new immigration system.

These things are to be done away with, and, under a new city charter, it is said, we are to have all these and all other departments of the city government made subordinate to the Mayor and a Municipal Cabinet and the two Boards of the City Council. The Mayor's Cabinet will probably embrace the chief of each of the new departments to be created—on the licensing of liquor dealers, etc., on the police, the streets, the piers and wharves, quarantine affairs, firemen, Croton water, Central and other parks, gas, health, etc. etc. This general reconstruction of our city government will create hundreds of fat offices, and can be made to cover five hundred millions of dollars in good fat jobs, including a new system of piers and wharves, new city railroads (overhead and underground), new streets, new markets, and other new public institutions.

At all events, this great positive gain of the Legislature gives to the Democrats so firm a foothold in the possession of the State, and such abundant means for strengthening their position, that it is only by the most stupid blundering that they can lose it. The repeal, however, of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment would be a blunder to begin with, and it would not avail anything; but it is probable that the proclamation of the complete ratification will be made from Washington before the 1st of January, which will settle the question and reduce the Northern Democracy to the wise alternative of joining the Southern Democracy in cultivating the negro vote.

On our local affairs the schedule of changes suggested will require a great deal of mighty nice consideration, especially as the Democrats have, with the full power, the whole responsibility in legislative matters. Nevertheless, we think great changes may be confidently expected in the laws regulating our city affairs; but whether these changes will be good or bad—whether they will operate to lighten or increase our taxes, to render more safe or more in peril the lives and property of our citizens, to strengthen the party or to destroy it—will depend very much upon the engineering of Tammany Hall. She may play her cards so as to control the National Democratic Convention of 1872, or so as to lose her prestige and her power in 1870.

GENERAL GRANT DECLINING TO RUN AGAIN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

That energetic soldier and statesman, Major-General Hiram Walbridge, made a speech to the President on Wednesday. It was in behalf of the recent Louisville Convention, and the General committed the blunder, common in the ignorant, but astonishing in one so familiar with etiquette, of addressing General Grant as "Your Excellency." Of course so old a courtier as Walbridge could not finish his speech without some great compliment, and he gave it the shape of a formal nomination of General Grant for a second term. To this attack the President responded as follows:—

"He was very much gratified to receive such a delegation, representing not only the great commercial interests of the nation, but also the new condition of affairs. The good fellowship which ought to unite a common brotherhood, and which was so happily inaugurated and invigorated at Louisville, he hoped would extend and permeate throughout the entire Union until every vestige of bitterness or unkindness should forever be eradicated. He believed that within a year or two the South would be far richer and far more prosperous than ever she was before; and the people have it within their power, by judicious policy and wise acts, to advance their own interests and those of the entire country with marvellous rapidity. As to his second term, he could assure General Walbridge he felt now very much as he did at West Point in his cadet days, when he counted every month with eagerness to get out of his position. He had not sought his present position, as everybody knew."

This answer of General Grant shows that he had not been informed beforehand of the purpose of Major-General Walbridge to assail him with a new nomination for the Presidency, and that he was entirely unprepared for it. This gives to the act of General Walbridge the appearance of a breach of good manners of so extreme a character that General Grant may possibly lay it up against him when he comes to choose a new man for the place now filled by the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell—the exact reverse of what General Walbridge intended.

Commonplace politicians will suppose that this refusal of General Grant to run a second time is only a cunning dodge to help him in getting the nomination. But this is not so. He practises none of these little arts, and does not say anything that he does not mean. This refusal, with its almost pathetic weariness of spirit, comes no doubt from General Grant's present uncertainty as to whom to trust—an uncertainty which Walbridge's soft sawder must, if anything, have intensified. But this state of mind will hardly be lasting. With the native good sense of President Grant, he cannot long remain in doubt as to who are his real friends and who are only humbugs and pretenders—especially after he sees how Horace Greeley has run in this city.

HOFFMAN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is not very likely that the success the Democrats have met with in this State will help in the realization of Hoffman's Presidential desires. Past experience will not permit us to doubt that the Tammany corruptionists and plunderers who have obtained control of the Legislature will find any difficulty in using it to carry out their nefarious schemes of public plunder. Having the State administration, as well as the Senate and Assembly, in their hands, the Democratic party will be held accountable for the condition of things at Albany this winter. If we could imagine Hoffman taking a stand, and fighting the corruptionists of his party right straight through, we would be delighted to offer him our support in this course; but if he shall show himself to be the creature of the Tammany Ring—as he has done on previous occasions—if he chooses to sustain and indorse the frauds and rascalities which have undoubtedly already been prepared as the Ring programme for the winter—if he intends to identify his interests with the interests of the men who have made our Legislature infamous in years past—he will be likely to find, before the end of the next session at Albany, that he has not gained sufficient strength among the people to make him any surer than he now is of being the Democratic President at the close of Grant's term.

We will make him one promise, however, which we may find it profitable to ponder over during the next two months. We promise to watch his conduct closely and vigilantly during the Legislative session, and to report it correctly and fearlessly to the people of all the States of the Union, from Maine to California. If he be a party to any sort of corruption or chicanery, we shall blazon the facts and blazon his name in connection with them, so that they will be known over the continent. If he prove himself to be a tool of the Ring, we will not scruple to use plain words in telling it. If he put his name to plundering bills, we shall state the fact in unmistakable language. If he be found backing up those who may be caught with their hands in the people's pockets, we shall expose him as well as them in a way that will leave nobody in doubt as to what we mean. In any event, whatever be his course, we shall give him justice; and if he come to the conclusion that his ambition can best be served by fighting and frustrating the schemes of the plunderers and villains of the Ring, we shall not be hindred in chronicling such evidences of the fact as he may give by any consideration of their effect upon his Presidential prospects.

THE TRUE WAY TO ENCOURAGE NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

State fairs and commercial conventions are becoming much more common than ever they were before, and we regard the circumstance as one of the most promising of all the "signs of the times." The special industries of each district are brought into prominence, and the inventor or the ingenious artisan enlarges his opportunities of finding profitable markets.

The first exhibition which Virginia has been able to arrange since the war is now open. It does credit to the enterprise of the projectors, and will bring money from other parts into Richmond; for there is not only Northern competition, but many visitors from a distance. We are rather sorry to hear that some "domestic champagne" is among the commodities offered for sale, for there was quite as much of that in the market before as was good for the health of a confiding public.

The recent convention at Louisville was of somewhat more extended importance, and this fact was recognized by General Grant in the few remarks he made to the delegation which waited on him. Purely sectional differences were ignored at the convention, and the President expressed a hope, which he has done his full part towards rendering a reality, that this good feeling would "extend and permeate throughout the entire Union, until every vestige of bitterness or unkindness should forever be eradicated." He also avowed the belief that the South would in a few years be richer than at any previous time in her history. It is quite certain that her own efforts to extend her commerce, and foster her industries, will do much towards justifying this anticipation.

One personal point in the President's remarks will not surprise our readers, although the "enlightened Democrats" may rejoice over it:—

"As to his second term, he could assure General Walbridge he felt now very much as he did at West Point in his cadet days, when he counted every month with eagerness to get out of his position. He had not sought his present position, as everybody knew."

The President has done his duty through evil and good report, and if he is anxious to be out of office, we may be sure that it is not because he is tired of serving the public. He has received scant courtesy from his political opponents, but the people at large only think the more highly of him when he is attacked by the advocates of dishonesty and repudiation.

THE BYRON STORY—FINIS!

From the N. Y. World.

Mrs. Stowe may as well, we should say, go to Florida, and there in some sequestered vale abide. The frequent showing in detail of the inconsistencies of her story about Lord Byron and his sister is now surpassed by the exhibition of its "colored, amplified inaccuracy," as a whole, which is made by a writer in the last London *Quarterly Review*. Our extracts from this writer's able summary are conclusive. They deal with the merits and the demerits not only of Mrs. Stowe's article, but of the entire controversy to which it gave rise, and contain some hitherto unpublished letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh—letters full of expressions of affection and confidence, written at the very period when Mrs. Stowe would have the world believe that Lady Byron had already been cognizant of an incestuous intercourse between her husband and his sister! The evidence introduced, aside from those letters, is alone sufficient for the vindication of the poet and that "Augusta" to whom he addressed some of the tenderest, purest passages of his verse; but, even if we could go so far as to admit that Lady Byron ever did, after writing those letters, tell Mrs. Stowe the tale which the latter claims to have received from her, what kind of a woman must Lady Byren herself have been? The writer of this article in the London *Quarterly* does not confine himself to proving the specific charge false; he adduces additional proof to refute the incidental charges of Byron's unfeeling or ungenerous conduct towards his wife, and even carries the war into Africa (where he may have naturally enough supposed that Mrs. Stowe might be driven by humiliation to emigrate) for the purpose of drawing a contrast between Lady Byron as she was and the Lady Byron portrayed by Mrs. Stowe. Thus the unseemly and regrettable scandal started through the world by an American woman has recoiled not only upon her own head, but on the head of the wife for the ostensible sake of whose memory, assailed by a mistress, she engaged in what we trust will be the last literary venture of its kind for the present century.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 126¾.

—Alcorn and Dent closed the canvass in Mississippi at Holly Springs yesterday.

—It is confidently asserted that the fifteenth amendment will be ratified in Ohio.

—The million of gold sold by the Government yesterday was awarded to one firm at 126·76.

—Buffalo is excited over the arrival of General O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

—Captain-General de Rodas has reached Cienfuegos on his tour of inspection through the Island.

—A new reciprocity treaty is in course of preparation between the United States and Canada.

—General Reynolds has decided that ordinances of the Texas Reconstruction Convention are invalid.

—A five-year old colt of Mr. Bonner's made a mile to a light sulky in the extraordinary time of 2·19½.

—A package of gold leaf was received at the Treasury Department, Washington, yesterday, from a repentant thief.

—The Southern Pacific Railroad will probably pass through San Joaquin Valley and connect with the Western Pacific road near Stockton.

—White men led the recent Indian attack on the Arizona mail, in which Coalstone, the driver, was murdered, and robbery was the main object.

—There is intense delight among the New York Democrats over the result of the election, and the fight for office has already commenced in good earnest.

—The Louisiana contested elections for Congressmen have cost the General Government over $20,000 for evidence alone, which will cost as much more when printed.

—There is good prospect of a reduction of one half in the postage rate between England and this country. The British Government is willing to make the concession.

—Under the projected new reciprocity treaty it is proposed to admit bituminous coal into this country free of duty. A suggestive hint to Pennsylvania. Coal must come down in price.

—An expedition has been started by sea and land against a strong body of Cubans at Clenagade, Zapata, but it is not expected that it will be attended with any success, as the revelutionists have had notice of it, and have withdrawn into the interior.

Foreign Affairs.

—Victor Emanuel is reported to be sick.

—A battalion of volunteers left Cadiz yesterday for Havana.

—The opposition to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish throne is increasing in strength.

—To-day, the Holborn Viaduct, London, one of the greatest engineering works in England, will be opened by Queen Victoria.

—Spanish affairs are in a very critical condition. Admiral Topete's resignation has been reluctantly accepted. The Democrats and Progressionists met to confer on the situation.

CITY ITEMS.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—List of Ironstone China Dinner Set for $10, containing—
12 DINNER PLATES.
12 SOUP PLATES.
12 BREAKFAST, DESSERT, OR TEA PLATES.
1 COVERED SOUP TUREEN.
2 COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
2 UNCOVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
1 COVERED BUTTER DISH, WITH DRAINER.
1 PICKLE SHELL.
3 MEAT DISHES, ASSORTED SIZES.
12 SAUCE PLATES.
1 WATER PITCHER.
1 SAUCE TUREEN AND STAND.
12 TEACUPS (UNHANDLED) AND 12 SAUCERS.
The above set, best quality White Stone China, for $10. Orders by mail promptly attended to. KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—List of Ironstone China Dinner Set for $18, containing:—
12 DINNER PLATES.
12 SOUP PLATES.
12 BREAKFAST, DESSERT OR TEA PLATES.
12 SAUCE PLATES.
1 OVAL SOUP TUREEN STAND AND LADLE.
1 OVAL SAUCE TUREEN STAND AND LADLE.
1 SAUCE BOAT.
4 OVAL COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
2 UNCOVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
3 MEAT DISHES, ASSORTED SIZES.
1 SALAD OR FRUIT BOWL.
1 COVERED BUTTER DISH, WITH DRAINER.
1 PICKLE SHELL.
1 WATER PITCHER.
12 TEA CUPS (WITH HANDLES), AND
12 SAUCERS.
All the above pieces best quality White Stone China for $18, packed free of charge.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street,

BEST QUALITY Fine Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces for $13·50, at
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.
We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.
THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.
Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of
GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Second street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS.
Over 200 styles just opened at Gay's China Palace, No. 1622 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
(Easy Terms.)
Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

ALL THE standard acting plays as performed at the theatres, or for private entertainment, can be obtained at PETER ABEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP,
No. 131 S. Seventh street.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,
No. 1622 Chesnut street, has just received by ship Nile, 127 crates Stone China, from the most celebrated manufacturers in Staffordshire, including an invoice of John Edwards' Havre shape, equal in appearance to French China: will be sold at prices that will defy competition.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

PAH! HOW DISGUSTING! is the exclamation of every lady who indiscreetly ventures to apply the ordinary hair dyes or "colorers" or "restorers" to her whitening ringlets. Mud and tar are scarcely more abhorrent. Not so PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Nothing defiles its freely flowing crystal. There is no sediment, no gum, no foul gas. It is harmless, and its operation perfect. What a discovery!

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements exclusively our own, covered by TEN PATENTS. Prices from $60 to $500. The oldest and largest manufactory in the world. 45,000 instruments now in use. For Catalogues and Price Lists, address Buffalo, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill., or
S. T. GORDON, New York,
JAMES BELLAS, Philadelphia.

THE
NEW STYLE STREET COAT,
LONDON COATER,
AND
ENGLISH PANTALOONS,
MADE ONLY BY
CHARLES STOKES,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,
No. 1622 Chesnut street, has just received 25 casks Chamber Sets, from the celebrated Fernival Factory: all new designs. All the styles are kept in stock, and will be sold in any quantity to suit parties, and in case of breakage the odd pieces can always be furnished separate.

20 PER CENT.
saved in
MONEY,
20 PER CENT.
gained in
COMFORT,
20 PER CENT.
added to
APPEARANCE,
by every one who buys his
CLOTHING
AT
GREAT OAK HALL.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The sales at Oak Hall were never so large as they are to-day, and the prices never so low. New customers are daily making the acquaintance of the house, and *you* should be one of them.

MARRIED.

McELROY—CLAYTON.—On Tuesday, November 3, 1869, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. D. S. Miller, D. D., JOHN G. R. McELROY to ANNA B. CLAYTON, daughter of John Clayton, Esq.

DIED.

PETERS.—On the 2d instant, AMOS ROOK, the son of Zachariah and Adelia C. Peters, in the 9th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 3250, corner of Ash and Thompson streets, Bridesburg, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

NEESON.—On the evening of the 5th instant, ROBERT MARTIN, son of Elizabeth and the late William H. Neeson, in the 18th year of his age.
Notice will be given of the funeral.

WARNER.—At her residence, in Bristol, Pa., on the 6th instant, ELIZABETH WARNER, relict of Joseph Warner, in the 86th year of her age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WRIGHT.—On the 31st ultimo, GEORGE P. WRIGHT, in the 23d year of his age, the son of Alfred J. and Eliza J. Wright.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also Spring Garden Council, No. 38, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 449 East Girard avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock,

YATES.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, Mr. WILLIAM YATES, in the 64th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Good Intent Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 781 S. Sixth street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

FLORIDA ORANGES,

Received Direct for our own Special
TRADE,
FOR SALE BY
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,
11 4 thstu2m5p PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4 thsturp6 E. S. EARLEY

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S
POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.
A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
10 30 s5 PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving new styles of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
VELVET CORDS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
VELVETEENS,
And all styles of goods adapted to Men's and Boys wear. [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p5

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 10 16 sw

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of Baltimore, via Halifax Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

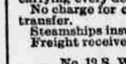
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$88
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
1 27 H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, November 4, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

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(Entrance on FOURTH street).
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SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.
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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 3 25

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA SEASON OF 1869-70.
Manager.....H. GRAU
The Manager respectfully informs the public and the admirers of the masterly composers of German Opera, that after much labor and expense he has finally secured a complete German Opera organization, with whom he will commence in this city a short season of
EIGHT NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE
OF GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1869.
THE COMPANY
Forming a combination of the chief musical talent in the country, comprising, among others, the following eminent artistes, who have lately closed a long and brilliant season in New York, at the Theatre Francais, where they achieved such marked success:—

M'me Marie Frederici,	M'me Johanna Rotter,
M'me Bertha Johannsen,	M'me Sophie Dziuba,
Mr. Franz Himmer,	Mr. Theo. Habe'mann,
Mr. Wilhelm Formes,	Mr. Heinrich Steinecke,
Mr. Johann Armand,	Mr. Hoffmann,
Mr. Joseph Weinlich.	

THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
under the able direction of Messrs. CARL ANSCHUTZ and WALTER RIETZ,
have been so selected as to give the utmost satisfaction to those who desire to see thorough and exact operatic representations.
THE REPERTOIRE
will be selected from the following works:—

Faust	Gounod	Magic Flute	Mozart
Martha	Flotow	Freischutz	Weber
Fidelio	Beethoven	La Juive	Halevy
Fra Diavolo	Auber	Don Giovanni	Mozart
Masaniello	Auber	Huguenots	Meyerbeer
La Dame Blanche	Auber	Stradella	Flotow

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
That the public may have the pleasure of enjoying all the representations of the various Operas which will be produced,
A SCALE OF PRICES
Has been adopted for the season that cannot but be deemed liberal.
Subscription Tickets, entitling the holder to a Reserved Seat for eight evenings and one matinee performance,
EIGHT (8) DOLLARS ONLY.
The sale of subscription tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store. 11 6

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN,
PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 6,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ENTIRELY NEW, NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
NO APPLIANCE OF MECHANISM,
Or assistance of paraphernalia of any kind, are used in these astonishing performances.
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Admission, $1, including reserved seats; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
Seats now for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy. 10 30 tf

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CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, A DOUBLE BILL.
LAURA KEENE in two of her celebrated characters,
AS PLAYED OVER 1000 NIGHTS.
The drama of RACHEL THE REAPER.
The comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
LAURA KEENE and Company in both.
ON MONDAY—"BOGUS."
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ to 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 6,
The eminent artiste, LUCILLE WESTERN,
in her unapproachable character of
NANCY SYKES,
in the great drama, in 5 acts, from Charles Dickens' works,
OLIVER TWIST;
OR, A STORY OF A LONDON ORPHAN.
BILL SYKES.....JAMES A. HERNE
MATINEE THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON.
Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Commence at 2.
When will be enacted Boucicault's drama, in 5 acts,
THE OCTOROON; OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins ¼ to 8.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
First production in America of Boucicault and Byron's play,
LOST AT SEA.
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Fine Effects, the original Music, and an efficient Cast.
For particulars of scenery, incidents, etc., see bills of the day.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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First Week—Lazy Negro Dick. 11 1 6
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

THE FREE TRADE MEETING AT CHICAGO.

THE recent boast of the Secretary of the Free Trade League that that organization was using extraordinary means to force its ideas upon the public, finds a new verification in the trick played upon the leading newspapers of this country this morning. They have been beguiled into publishing an Associated Press telegram which reports the proceedings of a free trade meeting held last night at Chicago. The whole object of the report was evidently to give currency to the platitudes of Professor Perry and the balderdash of one Brinkerhoof, who had nothing more important to say than that he was a free-trader, notwithstanding the fact that he was "a Republican of the straightest sort and blackest hue." The cause of protection has nothing to fear from the arguments of the leading speaker of the evening, Perry, and we only complain of the bad judgment or something worse displayed by the agent at Chicago in sending such stuff over the telegraphic wires at the expense of newspaper proprietors. However, as the free-traders war upon every other form of American industry, we presume they would not consider their mission of spoliation and robbery complete if they did not dishonestly add to the burdens of the press and seek to smuggle their doctrines into tariff journals. It is impossible to account on any other theory for the transmission by telegraph of these precious extracts from the free-trade professor's speech:—"A protective tariff is an abomination;" "The Government has no right to levy taxes except for revenue purposes;" "Remove protection and freights will fall one half; and cheap freights are the great need of the West. The duty on coal should be taken off this winter, and on salt next winter;" "The more intelligent woollen manufacturers are beginning to understand that the tariff is dragging them down, and declare themselves ready to abandon it," and a mass of other matter of the same general tenor. Since the free-traders find their new dodge so successful, they should next attempt to extend it to the street-corner conversations of the parties who are most deeply interested in the destruction of American industry, many of which are much more interesting and important, and a thousand times more honest, than the arguments of their new champion.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF THE BYRON SCANDAL.

THE American press, immediately upon the appearance of Mrs. Stowe's scandalous paper on Byron and his sister, in the September number of the *Atlantic*, exposed the gross inaccuracy of its statements of matters of fact, and thoroughly ventilated the sophistical arguments by which the writer endeavored to sustain her position. The grossness of the charge, combined with the irreproachable reputation that had always been borne by Mrs. Leigh, caused doubts even in the minds of those who were willing to believe that Byron was capable of any wickedness. As Mrs. Stowe might have foreseen, such a foul accusation was subjected to the most searching analysis by thousands of minds in both hemispheres, and it was substantially refuted in the United States on its own internal evidences before any expression of English opinion reached this side of the Atlantic. In England the sensation excited by the pretended disclosures of Mrs. Stowe was most profound, and although a few influential journals like the *Saturday Review* and *Spectator* accepted the story at first sight and almost without question, the expression of public opinion in favor of Byron and his sister was even more decided than in this country. Although the subject has almost ceased to be a matter of controversy in the United States, it is still being discussed with the utmost eagerness in England, and the result is the accumulation of a mass of evidence against Mrs. Stowe and Lady Byron that is overwhelming, and that nothing but the most positive proofs of the guilt of the accused parties can set aside.

The latest development of the case is contained in an elaborate article in the *Quarterly Review*, which analyzes Mrs. Stowe's statements more closely than has been done hitherto, and which effectually disposes of that writer by producing hitherto unpublished letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, showing that the wife and sister of Byron were on terms of the most affectionate intimacy both before and after the separation—letters that could not have been written if Lady Byron had believed at the time the foul charge against her husband and sister-in-law that she was fond of repeating during her later years. And this brings us to an exceedingly curious part of the affair. Since the publication of Mrs. Stowe's article, it has been shown that the accusation was not a new one, and that it had frequently been whispered about in private circles for many years past, but without obtaining the slightest credence. The *Quarterly Review* shows that Lady Byron told to many persons the same story as she did to Mrs. Stowe, supplying them with memoranda, and asking advice as to the expediency of publication. Lady Byron told the story with different details to different persons, and the opinion of her friends was that the whole was merely the result of a diseased and morbid imagination. The following letter quoted from the *Pall Mall Gazette* is one of the many items of evidence that ought to settle this point without further cavil:—

"*To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette:*—

"SIR—Lady Noel Byron resided, on and off, many years in Brighton, and her circle of friends coincided very closely with my own. For most of these years I heard but of one crime of which she accused her dead husband, but latterly of two which need not be named. Six or seven persons more or less known to me received her communications, three of whom were Americans. Her communications were not given as secrets, but, on the contrary, as facts to be used for the defense of her conduct, character, or memory. Some of these persons received them as Mrs. Beecher Stowe did—the Rev. Frederick Robertson for one; others thought 'her mind was touched upon the subject of the separation.' In 1847 one of her best friends asked me to talk with her on the liabilities to error of private judgment when deciding questions involving criminal charges which can be properly investigated only by public tribunals. No one, I told her, had a right to repeat such charges, except as decisions of courts of law. Her stories differed. Her narratives and memoranda were given away, right and left. The confidantes who knew her best, her peculiarities, her troubles with her daughter, her elder grandson, her servants, never would have repeated her stories with pens and types. They thought her mind was touched. Suspicions had become delusions. Three of her friends, myself being one, came separately to this conclusion. The sealed papers held by her trustees, if they contain the accusations she made, can only be records of her delusions; for the charge she made most frequently is not capable of proof, and the charge Mrs. Stowe has published is comparatively recent and utterly incredible JOHN ROBERTSON.

"12 Norfolk Road, Sept. 12, 1869."

The only matter of wonder is, that the disgraceful story having been told to so many persons, it never reached the public ear before.

The most important evidence brought forward by the *Quarterly*, however, are the letters of Lady Byron, addressed to Mrs. Leigh before, at the time of, and after the separation. We quote some of these, and, as the writer of the article says, we do not see how negative evidence can go much further. The letters and extracts are as follows:—

"You will think me very foolish, but I have tried two or three times and cannot *talk* to you of your departure with a decent visage, so let me say one word in this way, to spare my philosophy. With the expectations which I have, I never will nor can ask you to stay one moment longer than you are inclined to do. It would (be) the worst return for all I ever received from you. But, in this at least, I am 'truth itself' when I say that whatever the situation may be, there is no one whose society is dearer to me, or can contribute more to my happiness. These feelings will not change under any circumstances, and I should be grieved if you did not understand them. Should you hereafter condemn me I shall not love you less. I will say no more. Judge for yourself about going or staying. I wish you to consider *yourself*, if you could be wise enough to do that for the first time in your life. Thine, A. I. B.

"Addressed on the cover 'To the Hon. Mrs. Leigh.'"

"KIRBY MALLORY, Jan. 16, 1816 (the day after she left London).—My Dearest A.:—It is my great comfort that you are in Piccadilly."

KIRBY MALLORY, Jan. 25, 1816.—Dearest A.:—I know you feel for me as I do for you, and perhaps I am better understood than I think. You have been, ever since I knew you, my best comforter, and will so remain, unless you grow tired of the office, which may well be."

"Jan. 25, 1816.—My Dearest Augusta:—Shall I still be your sister? I must resign my rights to be so considered; but I don't think that will make any difference in the kindness I have so uniformly experienced from you."

"KIRBY MALLORY, Feb. 3, 1816.—My Dearest Augusta—You are desired by your brother to ask if my father has acted with my concurrence in proposing a separation. He has. It cannot be supposed that in my present distressing situation I am capable of stating in a detailed manner the reasons which will not only justify this measure, but compel me to take it, and it never can be my wish to remember *unnecessarily* (*sic*) those injuries for which, however deep, I feel no resentment. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind his avowed and insurmountable aversion to the married state, and the desire and determination he has expressed ever since its commencement to free himself from that bondage, as finding it quite insupportable, though candidly acknowledging that no effort of duty or affection has been wanting on my part. He has too painfully convinced me that all these attempts to contribute towards his happiness were wholly useless and most unwelcome to him. I enclose this letter to my father, wishing it to receive his sanction. Ever yours most affectionately, "A. I. BYRON."

"FEBRUARY 4, 1816.—I hope, my dear A., that you would on no account withhold from your brother the letter which I sent yesterday in answer to yours, written by his desire, particularly as one which I have received from himself to-day renders it still more important that he should know the contents of that addressed to you. I am in haste, and not very well. Yours, most affectionately, A. I. BYRON."

"KIRBY MALLORY, Feb. 14, 1816.—The present sufferings of all may yet be repaid in blessings. Do not despair absolutely, dearest, and leave me but enough of your interest to afford you any consolation by partaking of that sorrow which I am most unhappy to cause thus unintentionally. *You will* be of my opinion hereafter, and at present your bitterest reproach would be forgiven; though heaven knows you have considered me more than a thousand would have done—more than anything but my affection for B., one most dear to you, could deserve. I must not remember these feelings. Farewell! God bless you, from the bottom of my heart. A. I. B."

Besides this, it is shown that Mrs. Leigh was for many years the medium of communication between Byron and his wife, and that Lady Byron always addressed her in the warmest terms of sisterly affection. As for Mrs. Leigh, there was never anything in her life or conduct to give occasion for the slightest breath of suspicion, and the fact that the Queen assigned her apartments in St. James' Palace is a proof that she at least believed her to be a pure and good woman. Indeed, it is very probable that some whispers of this scandal may have reached the ears of the Queen, and that she bestowed this mark of her favor on Byron's sister to mark in the most emphatic manner her belief in that lady's innocence.

This has been a bad business, whichever way we look at it, and the foul calumny has recoiled upon the heads of Lady Byron and Mrs. Stowe, and injured them, in the estimation of all right-thinking people, far more than it has the accused persons. Mrs. Stowe, indeed, has placed herself in the position of an accused criminal by the publication of a card calling for a suspension of public opinion on the letters of Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh. The impudence of such a request as this is only exceeded by the outrageous character of the first offense; and the public of both countries now demand that she shall make good her charges to the letter, or stand condemned as a tattling busybody and foul-minded slanderer of the one great poet of the age and of the true-hearted sister who inspired that pure affection which was the one redeeming point in Byron's character.

The *Saturday Review* and the *Spectator* both accept the evidence presented by *The Quarterly* as final and undisputable, and in reversing its first judgment the *Spectator* gives as a reason for crediting Mrs. Stowe's story its belief that Byron was capable of any imaginable crime, and its ignorance of anything about Mrs. Leigh's character that would of itself disprove the charges. If Mrs. Stowe is wise she will refrain from any further publication about this affair, even in the way of apology. She has already brought herself into sufficiently bad odor, and a discreet silence for the rest of her days will be the highest compliment she can pay to an outraged public opinion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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☞ CAMDEN, N. J., NOV. 6, 1869.—EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH:—I think you err widely in estimating Mr. Scovel's popularity by the number of ballots polled for him in the late Camden contest. He received a vote of 115—not a large one, it is true—but considering the force arrayed against him, was probably more than another could have obtained under the same circumstances. His only enemies are those who want the political power in New Jersey for themselves; his friends are among the people, who know him best.

The Democrats on one side were strong in anticipation of a victory from the presence of a third party, and on the other hand the "Regular" Republican Ring was sustained and strengthened by the countenance of Government officials, including a United States Senator and the Secretary of the Navy, and money in abundance. In some townships the "Scovel ticket" was destroyed on the morning of the election by political adversaries, and on that day votes were openly and unblushingly purchased by "the Ring." In the Third district, many Republicans, despairing of breaking Ring influences by voting for Mr. Brewer, cast their ballots for the Democratic nominee, and absolutely elected him.

It is stated by a "Ring Republican" that it cost $15,000 to elect their Senator.

Such "triumphs" undermine the foundations of popular governments, and from such the people need to be, and will, eventually, be delivered.

In conclusion, let me say, no sane man doubts James M. Scovel's Republicanism. It is national, not sectional, and is too broad for New Jersey, as now managed by the "Ring." Yours, [11*2] HORACE B. DICK.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NINETEENTH and WALNUT Sts.—The Twenty-second Anniversary of the "Churchmen's Missionary Association for Seamen of the Port of Philadelphia" will be held in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, November 7 at 7½ o'clock. Reports of the Managers and Missionary will be presented, and a Sermon preached in behalf of the Association by the Rev. PERCY BROWNE. Public cordially invited.

☞ HEIDELBERG REFORMED CHURCH, MELON Street, below Coates, above Twelfth.—Preaching by Rev. W. B. CULLISS To-morrow, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School Monthly Concert at 2½ P. M. Address by Rev. LEWIS P. HORNBERGER. Strangers always welcome.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening, the second of the series to young men. Subject—"Aim; or, the importance of a worthy purpose in life."

☞ NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH, REV. WILLIAM H. THORNE, Pastor.—Usual services To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall N. E. corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Seats free. Entrance on Broad street. [10 23 s5t

☞ ST. MARK'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Sixteenth. In addition to the regular services, a Choral service every Sunday Evening at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats will be free. Strangers specially invited. 11 6 s2t*

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Rev. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY, of Metuchen, N. J., will preach in this Church To-morrow, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown.—Rev. P. R. HARRAUGH will preach in this Church To-morrow (Sunday), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER FRANKLIN and WOOD Streets, Rev. J. H. KUMMER—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD Streets, Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "Paul's Caution;" 7½, Inheritance—"Oh! Have I One?" Pews free.

☞ REV. ALBERT BARNES WILL preach in WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, Sabbath, 10½ A.M. and 3½ P M.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. M. P. JONES is expected to preach in this church on next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—"The Revelations of Immortality."

☞ THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—CONCERT HALL. Prof. McCLINTOCK lectures to GENTLEMEN EXCLUSIVELY, this SATURDAY Evening, 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c.

☞ REV. CHARLES WADSWORTH, D. D., will preach To-morrow in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Arch. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M and 7½ P. M.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. Mr. SHOCK, of New Jersey, at 10½. Rev. A. WALLACE at 7½. All invited.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

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Corsets, 75, 95 cents, $1·50, $2, $2·50 up.
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The ROCKHILL & WILSON Beaver Overcoats.
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Ladies' Vests, high neck, long sleeves, all sizes, 75 cents.
Gents' Shirts, 50, 75; Regular made, $1·50 up.
English Super Stout Half-Hose, 31c., best imported, 37½c.
Ladies' extra heavy "iron frame" Hose, 37½c.
Children's blue, red Hose, in solid colors.

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All linen Napkins, fast edges, $1·50.
All linen Towels, 12½c.; size 20x30 inches.
Ladies' linen Hemstitched Hdkf., 12½c. to $1·60.
New styles Barnsley and Scotch Table Damasks.
Fresh Invoice Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

WATER-PROOF. WATER-PROOF.

Dark black Water-proof Cloakings, 80c., $1, to $1·75.
Gold-mixed Water-proof, for suits, $1·25, $1·37½.
Canton Flannel, 12½c., up; English, 40c., up.
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One invoice 10-4 White Spreads, $1·75 each. 11 6 stu2t

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PRICES FOR BLACK GRO GRAIN.....$1·27½
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" " " ..... 1·60
" " " ..... 1·75
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" " " ..... 2·00

"Our Cheap Location" enables us to cut SILKS at a very small profit.

Full lines of

Rich Black Silks

AT FROM $2·25 to $3.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

11 6 3t Above Willow.

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a rigid application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

"Centrally Located,"

(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),

Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS.
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,

No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above Arch street:

BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,

All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Cheap Goods, Bargains.

5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslins at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

8 14 swtD2t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.

White Almeria Grapes,

Very Fine, only

45 CENTS PER POUND.

OTHER FINE GROCERIES PROPORTIONABLY LOW.

SUPERB GOSHEN BUTTER

IN SMALL TUBS.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

11 6 2t4p] BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

NEW RAISINS.

FINE LARGE DEHESA RAISINS,

In whole, half, and quarter boxes.

NEW CURRANTS AND CITRON,
PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS,
VERY FINE LAYER FIGS.
ALMERIA GRAPES,

In beautiful clusters, at 50 cents per pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OPENING

European Novelties,

Bridal Silver Wares,

Diamonds,

Choice Gems of Art,

10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

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MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1220 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 1mrp*

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA

MINCED MEAT.

THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

S. W. CORNER

FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 tfrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY Terms—Houses Nos. 1828 and 1830 N. THIRTEENTH Street, containing 11 rooms, entirely new. Apply to W. CHESTON, No. 1504 N. THIRTEENTH Street. 11 5 3t*

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

10 15 2rp PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—TO RENT, A fine Stone Stable and large Yard, at No. 4201 WALNUT Street. 11 3 tuths3t*

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE IN Gibson's Building, No. 123 S. ELEVENTH Street. 11 3 3t*

THE ARCH STREET

STATIONERY EMPORIUM,

NAGLE & CO.,

NO. 630.

PARTY, WEDDING, AND SOCIABLE CARDS AND INVITATIONS. 11 5 3mrp

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The School for Scandal" at the Chesnut.

The performance of Sheridan's brilliant comedy of *The School for Scandal*, last evening, for Miss Keene's benefit, attracted a fine audience. This play stands at the head of a large class of works that are known to playgoers under the name of "old English comedies." It has no particular plot, and no really dramatic character, the personages being but modifications of the conventional, good-natured rakes, smooth hypocrites, testy old gentlemen, rich old uncles, fine ladies, and pert chambermaids that figure in a hundred works. The *dramatis personæ* give an excellent series of acting parts, which makes this play a favorite one for showing off the capabilities of a stock comedy company, but as for real characterization there is none. The question then arises, if the play has neither plot nor characters, what keeps it on the stage and makes it such a permanent favorite with actors as well as audiences, in spite of the changes of time and the fluctuations of taste? It succeeded when it was first produced, and it succeeds still on account of the very quality that most modern playwriters ignore altogether—its literary merit. It has one first-rate dramatic situation—the screen scene—and all the rest is dependent on the brilliant dialogue and the perpetual scintillations of wit. Without this quality it would be more flat and insipid than the recent paste-and-scissors dramas of Boucicault to which we have been treated, and it would have about as much chance of obtaining a stage immortality.

The performance of this comeday last evening at the Chesnut was for the most part very excellent. Miss Keene gave a fair personation of "Lady Teazle," and with Mr. Jack as "Sir Peter," Mr. Sheridan as "Charles Surface," Mr. Mordaunt as "Joseph," Mr. Wallis as "Sir Oliver," Mr. McManus as "Sir Benjamin Backbite," Mr. Vining Bowers as "Crabtree," Miss Carr as "Mrs. Candour," and Mrs. Creese as "Maria," the cast was a strong one.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the pastoral drama of *Rachel the Reaper* and the comedy of *Our American Cousin* will be performed this evening.

On Monday night a new piece, entitled *Bogus*, will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will appear in *The Octoroon* this afternoon, and as "Nancy Sykes," in *Oliver Twist*, this evening.

AT THE ARCH *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a good Saturday night bill is announced.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

MAD'LLE CARLOTTA PATTI will give a farewell matinee at the Academy of Music to-day.

THE FRANKO FAMILY, violinists and pianists, will shortly give a grand concert in this city. Their performances are highly spoken of by the press of other cities.

THEODORE THOMAS, with his grand orchestra, will give three grand concerts at Concert Hall, commencing on Thursday, November 11. The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday next.

HERRMANN will appear at the Academy of Music this evening in an interesting programme. This performer executes a number of remarkable feats not attempted by other magicians, and his entertainments are in the highest degree amusing. Without any apparatus, and standing out in full view of the audience, so that his slightest action can be minutely watched, he contrives so to bewilder the beholder, that they can scarcely credit the evidence of their senses. Herrmann's tricks are also ingenious and astonishing, and he has brought his art to such a state of perfection that it is difficult to imagine that any effort of sleight of hand could surpass some of his wonderful performances. During the present week he has appeared to large and fashionable audiences, and the interest in his entertainments has been such that he has concluded to remain for another week. This will be good news to many lovers of amusement, and we can promise those who attend his *seances* that they will be well entertained and dismissed at the end of the performance in a blissful state of wonderment.

Heavy Perquisites.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Temps*, says:—

Many persons in France will be curious to know what are the emoluments of the powerful Chancellor of the Northern Confederation, the President of the Prussian Cabinet, and Minister of Lauenburg. Heaven knows what fabulous sums the French Budget would assign to a man who held three such positions. The 300,000 francs now paid each year to functionaries who are not Bismarks would be thought far below the mark. Well, after adding up all the items, we find the Count does not touch one-third of that sum.

In the first place, as Chancellor he does not receive a farthing, his functions being gratuitous; as President of the Prussian Ministry, he gets 12,000 thalers (3 francs 75 centimes each), besides 4000 more for expenses of representation, together with a residence; as Minister of Lauenburg, he draws 4000 thalers, just the net revenue of that duchy. But let us set down the whole amount at 30,000 thalers, or say 100,000 francs. Add to this, not to omit anything, the interest of the donation of 400,000 thalers which the Chamber voted in 1865 to the Minister who prepared Sadowa, and you will still fall far short of the sums pocketed every year by the French colleagues of the Count.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR PRICES FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' *Fall Clothing guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed all purchasers in every respect, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.*

STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP *of our Ready-made Garments superior to any stock of Ready-made Goods in Philadelphia.*

ALSO, CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of Goods in the Piece, to be made up to order in the best and finest manner. Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 603 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see third page.)

COLEMAN.—On the evening of the 4th instant, at his residence, in Pemberton, New Jersey, Dr. ISAAC P. COLEMAN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday next, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Train leaves Market Street Ferry, upper side, at 10 A. M.

DAWSON.—On the morning of the 6th instant, ANN C., wife of JOB DAWSON.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

JUNKIN.—On the morning of Saturday, the 6th instant, JENNIE DE FOREST, youngest daughter of George and Jane De F. Junkin, in the 8th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1725 Spruce street, on Monday, November 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PAULY.—On the 5th instant, the Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON PAULY, aged 27 years.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1516 Poplar street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock. The funeral services will be held at the Church of St. James the Less, at 3 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

STANDRING.—At Doylestown, Pa., on the 5th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARTHA NEISSER, wife of Mr. Harry J. Standring, and eldest daughter of A. C. and Elizabeth Large.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Doylestown, on Monday morning, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On the 6th inst., FRANKLIN S. TAYLOR, aged 37 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WINTER GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN

Undershirts and Drawers.

Gartwright & Warner's Merino.
Cartwright & Warner's Scarlet Cashmeres.
Cartwright & Warner's Shetland.
All the best domestic makes.
Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Scotch Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 1 mths2mrp No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

SO. HENCK'S COLUMN.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

"Facts are stubborn things," and it is to facts alone that it is desired to direct the attention of the readers of this article.

Many years of severe and thorough practical trial have demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt the fact that the medicines prepared by me, and known as SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, have proved extraordinarily successful in the cure of diseases of the Pulmonary organs, or what is usually termed CONSUMPTION.

I am fully aware that there are many persons whose prejudices rule them so completely that "proofs strong as Holy Writ" would fail to convince them of the efficacy of my remedies; and that there are others who, under no circumstances, could be prevailed upon to admit their merits, simply because such an admission would prove detrimental to their particular personal interests.

Fortunately for the welfare of mankind, these doubting people form a comparatively small portion of the community at large. They are to be found here and there, but, compared with the great mass of the world's population, their numbers are so small that I dismiss them, and address myself to those who are willing to listen to the dictates of reason, and who are disposed to admit the strong logic of well-established facts.

We are told almost daily that *Consumption*, the scourge of the American people, is incurable; that a man whose lungs are diseased must be given over to die; that he must abandon hope; and that the arrangement of his temporal as well as spiritual affairs should claim his earliest attention. If there were not facts as undeniable as that the sun will shine in a clear heaven at midday to controvert these random and not unfrequently harmful assertions, I should feel unwilling to take up the gage of battle against them; but, fortified with results—*facts*—which neither theory nor mere assertion can overturn, I propose to prove that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, and that the medicines I prepare—THE MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP—will, if used in strict accordance with the directions, in a majority of cases effect that which the faculty pronounces impossible—*they will cure Consumption.*

An ounce of solid fact is worth a pound of theory. Let me, therefore, present the facts connected with my own individual experience. Many years ago I was a confirmed consumptive, and, like thousands of other unfortunates, was given up to die. Eminent physicians pronounced my case a hopeless one, and told me that if I had any preparations to make for the final solemn event, that I had better make them speedily. I believed this just as confidently as did the persons who thus affectionately informed me that my days were numbered and that recovery was impossible. Still, the desire to live lingered in my bosom. I was young, and clung to life with the same tenacity that young men, and old men too, ordinarily do. I did not feel willing to abandon hope as long as a single vestige of it remained. I had full faith in the sad information conveyed to me by my physicians, but still there was a lingering belief that something could be done, though I knew not in what direction to seek for the much-desired relief.

It was at this gloomy and eventful period of my history that I first learned of the roots and herbs from which my remedies for this dreaded disease are now prepared. I procured and used them, and, to the utter amazement of all—physicians, friends, and neighbors—began to improve. My entire system commenced to undergo a complete renovation. Expectoration, which formerly had been difficult and painful, now became comparatively easy. I threw off daily large quantities of offensive yellow matter. At the same time my long-lost appetite returned. I ate freely of such food as was palatable to me, and which was at the same time nutritious and wholesome. Expectoration became less copious and less offensive; exhausting night sweats ceased; the racking and harassing cough abated; the fever broke; the pain departed; flesh planted itself on my sadly-wasted frame, and with flesh came strength and full health. From a mere skeleton I became a stout, strong, robust man and I have maintained both strength and flesh to this day. I weigh two hundred and thirty five pounds; I am blest with an appetite vouchsafed to but few men, while my digestive organs are amply equal to all the requirements of a healthful condition of my system.

Now, be it remembered, all these wonderful changes were wrought by the use of the medicines I prepare—MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP. A cure seemingly so miraculous naturally created astonishment in the minds of those who knew me. I was literally besieged on all sides. I had visitors daily who besought me to give them the remedies which had wrought the wonderful restoration and had wrested me from the very jaws of death. Letters were received by scores importuning me to impart the secret and inform the writers where the specifics for consumption could be obtained. Others, who were too weak to travel, not satisfied with writing, sent for and consulted me in regard to their cases. To all these applications I responded as I was able.

I had fully regained my health, and gratitude for the happy result prompted me to turn my attention to the science of medicine, with the hope of thereby being able to be of service to my suffering fellow-creatures. I devoted myself closely to my studies, and more especially to that branch of them relating to the terrible disease from which I had suffered so long and so much. I investigated it in all its fearful phases, in order to assure myself that my case was not an exceptional one. The closer my investigations the more satisfactory were my conclusions. I felt convinced that tens of thousands of my fellow-creatures were dying annually from consumption whose cases were not as desperate and apparently hopeless as mine had been, and I argued from this that remedies which had proven so effective with me would prove equally so with others. I prepared my medicines in a pleasant and attractive form, and announced them to the world. The results are well known. Thousands of suffering men, women, and children, who were on their way to the grave, have been cured, and are to-day living evidences of the fact that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED; and I think I may say, without arrogating to myself any more than is justly my due, that I have had as much experience in the treatment of consumption as any other person in the country, and that my success has been wonderfully great.

Let the reader remember that these are not mere fancied statements. They are positive living facts of which I am the living evidence.

There is an old adage which says, "What has been done may be done." I have been completely cured of consumption by the remedies I now offer to the public. Thousands of others have testified to similar happy results from their use, and thousands of others still might be benefitted as I have been could they but be prevailed upon to try the virtue of *The Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic*, and *Pulmonic Syrup*. All that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of their merits is a fair trial.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see me personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose I am personally at my PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, corner of Commerce, EVERY SATURDAY.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the price is five dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK,

Laces, Linens,
White Goods,
Embroideries,
House-furnishing Dry Goods.

STORE TO RENT
AND
Fixtures for Sale.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

10 23 stuth7trp PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER & CONARD'S

CLOTH DEPARTMENT

Contains an immense variety of stuffs adapted to Ladies' Gents', and Children's Wear, at prices so low that buyers rarely even ask for an abatement in price. The salesmen are instructed to represent goods exactly for what they are, and when a buyer is dissatisfied with a purchase, it will be cheerfully exchanged or the money refunded.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection.

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

J. CHAMBERS,

No. 810 ARCH STREET.

BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN

BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

THE "BEE-HIVE" DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

ON THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK.

PRICES FAR BELOW COST OF PRODUCTION.

Cloaks, Sacques, Walking Suits, Black and Colored Dress Silks, French and British Dress Goods, Paisley and French Long and Square SHAWLS, Wool and Stripe SHAWLS, Coaking Cloths, Velveteens, Linens, Damasks, White Goods, Flannels, Domestics, Laces, Embroideries, Ties, Scarfs and Sashes, Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear, Etc. Etc.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS GOODS

AT

LOWER PRICES THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

We will offer on Monday, November 1,

10 CASES OF DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING CLAN STRIPES, DOUBLE WIDTH; (11 6 stuth3t

PURE CHENE MOHAIRS, DOUBLE WIDTH;

HEAVY CHENE POPLINS, FANCY FRENCH POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,

AT 37½ CENTS, WORTH FROM 75 CENTS TO $1·00.

DRY GOODS.

FINE BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

WHITE ASTRACHAN CLOTH,
WHITE TUFTED ASTRACHAN,
WHITE CARACULLAS,
SCARLET CARACULLAS,
BLACK CARACULLAS,
BLACK VELVET CLOTH,
VELVET BEAVERS,

With a full line of VELVETEENS, Silk Finish, from $1 per yard to the finest goods imported.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Long and Square Broche Shawls.

A FRESH LINE JUST RECEIVED.

OPEN CENTRE BROCHE.
FILLED CENTRE BROCHE.
SCARLETS AND BLACKS.
STRIPE LONG BLANKET.
GAY PLAID BLANKET.
MEDIUM AND PLAIN STYLES.
LONG BLACK THIBET.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 18 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

Correspondence with the leading Parisian and Continental Houses enables her to receive the latest novelties direct.

Bargains opening daily in—
Black Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Laces.
Pointe Applique Laces.
Valenciennes Laces.
Pointe Collars.
Thread Collars. Lace Veils.
Pointe, Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.
French Muslin.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap.
Alter Laces, all widths.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75c. and $1 a pair.
White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses.
Also, elegant Trimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons Buttons, etc.
Particular attention given to
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
Satisfactory system of
DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
Sets of choice patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at reduced prices.
Roman Ties and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest styles of Jet, Gold, and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered.
Hair Bands, Combs, Nets,
Zephyr, Slippers, Cushions, and Brackets.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts. 3 6 stuth3

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

J. JUEL,
No. 1520 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 16 1mrp

RAPSON'S

TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,

No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,

10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Just received, 300 dozen Duchess Paris Kid Gloves, $1 pair.
Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, choice colors.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves, cheap.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 31, 38, 50, 62½, 75c., up to $1.
Children's Blue and Scarlet Cloth Gloves, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents, Merino Vests and Pants.
100 dozen Hemstitched Hdkfs. A job lot, 25 cents, worth 35 cents.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 19, 25, 31, 38, 45 50, 62c.
Ladies' and Gents' Corded Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., in new designs.
Bargains in Linen Goods, in Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels, Bird-Eye Linens, Nursery Bird-Eyes, best makes. Shirting Linens.
A large assortment of Blankets at $3·50, $3·87, $4, $4·50, $5, $5·75, $6, $6·50, $7·25, $8·50, $9, $10, up to $15 a pair.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS. FLANNELS

All Wool Flannels, 25, 31, 38, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c, $1.
Ballardvale Flannels, Shaker Flannels, and Domestic Flannels.
Red and Gray, Plain and Twilled Flannels, etc.
Plain All Wool Poplins, Silk and Wool Poplins, Plaid Poplins, Stripe Poplins, etc.

BLACK SILKS.

Black Silks, good qualities, cheap.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 56 62½, 65, 75c., up to $1·25.
Water Proof Cloth, $1, $1·25, $1·40, $1·50 and $1·65 per yard.

PRICE & WOOD,

10 31 sw N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

NEW THREAD LACE COLLARS.
Just received, another invoice of choice pattern real Thread Lace Collars, for very low prices.
REAL CROCHET TOILET MATS,
Various patterns, at 25 and 31 cents; a reduced price.
FRENCH MUSLIN (YARD WIDE).
A superior Muslin, finished smooth as porcelain nearly; very fine, at 50 cents a yard.
Also, a very superior yard-wide real French Muslin for 75 cents; much better than usual for the price.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK LACES.
Black, mixed with green or purple, or blue or brown, or fancy mixed colors, for dress or head-dress trimming, from 19 to 50 cents a yard, about ½ recent prices.
NEW GERMAN BOBBIN EDGINGS.
Hand-made Linen Edgings, of the better quality, at very low prices, by the yard or piece.
IMITATION BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
Guaranteed all-silk, soft and glossy as the real, now much used for Velveteens, Velvets, etc., much under regular prices.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE, by the yard.
NOTTINGHAM TIDIES AND NOTTINGHAM LACES,
of all descriptions, in largest quantity and variety, much under regular prices, at
WORNE'S
Lace, Embroidery, and White Goods Store,
No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street. 11

STOKES & WOOD,

SEVENTH AND ARCH,

Offer their customers this day,
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $1·50.
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $1·75.
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $2·00.
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $2·50.
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $3·00.
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $3·50.
These goods are mostly silk-faced, and lower than cost of importation.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA, sw1

DRY GOODS.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

(LATE HAMRICK & COLE).

Special Announcement.

SELLING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS

At Prices that will insure their Sale by the 15th of December.

Great Bargains in

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS, $7·50, $9, $10, $12, 15, $18.
VELVETEENS, FINISHED EQUAL TO SILK, AT $1·50, $2·00, $2, $3·50.
WE ARE DETERMINED TO RETAIN OUR REPUTATION FOR BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SILKS, $1·50, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
SPECIAL LOT OF BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL THE NEW PLAIDS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
DRESS GOODS, 25 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT 50 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, 31 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT 62 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, 50 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT $1.
DRESS GOODS, 75 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT $1·50.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

11 6 stu2t PHILADELPHIA.

BLANKETS

At Retail

FOR LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES

We are selling every make of BLANKETS made, and desire that storekeepers, hotel keepers and private families may compare our prices with any wholesale dealer's.
Common White Bed Blankets for $2 per pair.
Fine Bed Blankets, small size, $2·50 per pair.
Good size Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good quality of Blankets, all wool, $3·50 per pair.
Fine Blankets, of every kind made, from $4·50 per pair up to very finest.
Fine Cradle Blankets, 75 cents each.
Very Fine Cradle Blankets of every kind.
Horse Blankets, ready-made, of various kinds.
Brown and Grey Blankets.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET,

Below Eleventh.

LINEN GOODS.

We Make Linen Goods a Specialty.

One hundred different styles of Table Linen, from 37½ cents per yard up to finest imported.
One hundred different styles of Bordered Towels, from $1·30 per dozen up to finest.
Huckabacks and Towellings of every variety.
Floor Linens of various patterns,
Napkins of every kind imported.
Shirting Linens of Richardson's Sons & Owdens.
Shirt Bosoms of our own make.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET,

11 6 stu2t Below Eleventh.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

Our styles are the newest.
Our materials the most fashionable.
Our workmanship the very best.
Our stock the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.

HENRY IVENS,

No. 23 South NINTH Street,

11 6 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries.

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXLVIII.

HYACINTHE HUNTING IN NEW YORK

The Chase and Capture.

INCIDENTS OF THE SPORT.

HE PERE AS HE FIRST APPEARED ON THE PIER, passing under an arcade of whips, and saluted with the hallelujahs of "Fifth avenue!" "Astor!" "St. Nicholas!" and other expressions, which the holy Father, not understanding English, mistakes for salutations of welcome.

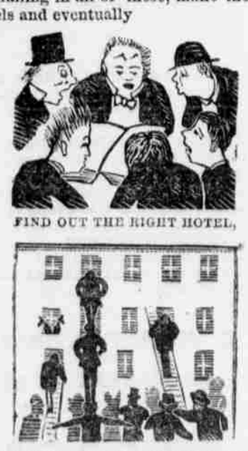
HE REGISTERS HIS NAME AT THE HOTEL, when the reporters of the press, for the first, are apprised of his arrival in the city. The enterprising reporters immediately repair to the wharf and search for him on board the ship.

CRAWLING INTO THE CABIN WINDOWS,

AND UP THE MAST AMONG THE RIGGING,

AND HUNTING IN THE SLUSH BUCKET.

After failing in all of these, make the tour of the hotels and eventually



FIND OUT THE RIGHT HOTEL,

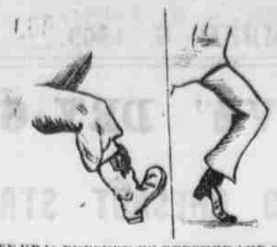
AND TRY MANY INGENIOUS METHODS TO GET AN INTERVIEW.

THE PERE PUTS HIS BOOTS OUT TO BE BLACKENED,

WHERE THEY ARE DISCOVERED BY A DEPUTATION OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Pere seizes the first opportunity to take

A RIDE IN CENTRAL PARK,



WHEN HE IS PURSUED BY BEECHER AND GREELEY

AND BY BONNER WITH DEXTER.

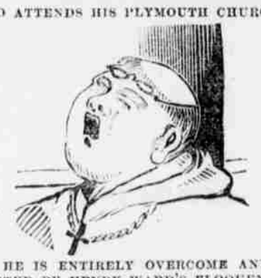
The Pere being astonished by and frightened at these extraordinary proceedings, takes refuge by

LEAPING OVER A PICKET FENCE,

TO THE CONSTERNATION OF THE WILD ANIMALS of the Park kept in the place, where, however, in good time he is discovered and

RESCUED BY BEECHER,

AND ATTENDS HIS PLYMOUTH CHURCH.



WHEN HE IS ENTIRELY OVERCOME AND CONVERTED BY HENRY WARD'S ELOQUENCE.

A Coquette's Caution.

A-knitting in my easy-chair,
My thoughts are fluttering here and there.
My feet are on the fender:
Beside me sits my faithful pug;
My favorite "tabby" on the rug
Fills me with fancies tender.

I think how in those days of yore
I reckoned lovers by the score;
How now my fortune varies.
To-night I sit in lone despair,
And now bestow my love and care
On kittens and canaries.

Time was there did not come a post
But brought of "billets-doux" a host,
From writers fond and clever;
But now 'tis bills the postman brings,
Or circulars, and such-like things—
But love-letters, oh, never!

Once every morning brought its guest;
My knocker scarce had any rest,
My "flames" were always calling;
'Tis "Taxes" now, or "Water Rate,"
Who turns the handle of my gate,
And knocks with zeal appalling.

I was a jolly dancer then,
A favorite partner with the men—
In waltzing I'd no equal;
My dancing now is all alone,
When with rheumatic pains I groan:
Oh, what a bitter sequel!

Instead of rides to cover-side,
At "Clothing-Clubs" I now preside,
And serve on "Tract" Committees;
Instead of "parties" without end,
I Dorcas Meetings now attend:
Yet who my sad lot pities?

I flirted till it was too late,
O'ertaken by avenging fate,
Behold in me a warning;
Young maidens, do not always flirt:
Be wise, and Nemesis avert,
And waste not Life's bright morning.

Consolation.

"What is your consolation in life and in death?" asked a clergyman of a young miss in a Bible-class that he was catechizing.

The young lady blushed and hesitated.

"Will you not tell me?" urged the clergyman.

"I don't want to tell his name," said the ingenuous girl, "but I've no objection to telling you where he lives."

Literary.

A new novel by Mr. Edmund Yates is announced to appear shortly. It is to be called "Wrecked in Port." It is rumored in the literary world that the same talented author is busy at the sequel to the above, which he has already christened "Preserved in Sherry."

The United States contains the following singularly named Post Offices:—Marrow Bones, Sorrel Horse, Ti Ti, Toto, Why Not, Alone, Backbone, Carryall, Fame, Time, Stony Man, Sal Soda, Newborn, Yankee Jim's Rough, Rough and Ready, Pipe Stem, Shickshiny, Overalls, Snowshoes, Miracle Run, Simmer, Lookout, Paint, Last Chance, Ogunquit, Memory, Tally Ho, Spuyten Duyvil, Tired Creek, and Our Town.

We have ever found that blacksmiths are more or less given to vice. Carpenters, for the most part, speak plainly, but they will chisel when they get a chance. Not unfrequently they are bores, and often annoy one with their old saws

COLD WETHER—Mutton.

A YOUNG FORMOSA.

A Drunkard and a Mother at Fifteen Years of Age.

From the New Orleans Times, 28th ult.

Wandering into the Central Station about midnight Tuesday, the writer found a new victim on the lengthened roll of depravity, who, under happier auspices, might have deserved a better fate. A voice rising high in the drunken ribaldry, sounded younger, fresher, perhaps purer, than the maudlin accents of its companion; and the figure stretched on a rough wooden bunk was frailer and more rounded than the bloated forms of its fellow-culprits. There was a face whose oval indicated a certain degree of respectability, an eye and brow denoting intelligence, a stock of brown hair, a disordered maroon dress, a mingled childishness and recklessness of manner, a ghastly blending of innocence, ignorance, and depravity, told the story who had erred young, and erred deeply. The error in this case had been drunkenness, the name of the offender was Louisa Antonio, and she had reached this grade in the downward maelstrom after two months of licentiousness, and at the age of fifteen. As inebriated women rarely appear at their best—whether led up by the arm, carted in on wheelbarrows, or borne along bodily by the police—they seldom do else than disgust, and in hardened cases scarcely succeed in attracting a passing glance; but to watch a young and inexperienced girl, ignorant of even the sensation of drunkenness, with mind enough to realize her shame, and too unskilled in the world's ways and wickedness to conceal it, was a sight to sicken the heart of a stone. To watch the ghastly assumption of utter depravity, to perceive how miserably the dismal comedy was enacted, to hear the outbursts of passionate weeping, the childish complainings at her wretchedness; to know that all the infamy, all the horror, all the earthly damnation and annihilation that could possibly be heaped on the shoulders of fifty weighed down a stripling in her earliest blush and bloom, would have frozen the blood of a fiend himself. Her story is soon told. There was a mother who neglected her, an aunt who beat her, a life of shame in the next street, and the door wide open. Josephine Ray, the negro Charon on this roaring river of iniquity, occasionally boxed her ears, but she gave her a room, and treated her as she thought a woman should be treated. Youth and inexperience are marketable, and this Josephine Ray very well understood. In the brief career there were many to see and appreciate her charms, and at length—God help us that it should be so—there was one to stir that sinful, misguided soul with the unhallowed joys of maternity. Dismayed at the thought, utterly horror-stricken at her own recklessness, she followed the blind teachings of her blind companions, and drank. The policeman of the beat is a sober man, who does his duty. He locks up women in silks and women in rags; he locked her up. There was an arraignment before Recorder Baker yesterday, and she was permitted to return for a night to her shame, and appear again to-day. We have asylums in this town for which the benevolent give fancy fairs. There are many demands on one and all for money and supplies. Which of the benevolent will step forward and, to use their own technicality, "snatch this brand from the flames?"

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, JR.,
11 3 10t Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, clear of all taxes, on demand. S. C. PALMER,
11 2 6t Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
11 2 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 tuths3t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 6t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 9 18 6

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades, Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 13 3

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELMER CATTELL. 2 20

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1869.

The Board of Revision of Taxes will meet at their office, No. 11 State House Row, on the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the assessors' returns of taxes for the year 1870, as follows:—

First and Second wards, Tuesday, November 9, 1869.
Third and Fourth wards, Wednesday, November 10, 1869.
Fifth and Sixth wards, Thursday, November 11, 1869.
Seventh and Eighth wards, Friday, November 12, 1869.
Ninth and Tenth wards, Saturday, November 13, 1869.
Eleventh and Twelfth wards, Monday, November 15, 1869.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, Tuesday, November 16, 1869.
Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, Wednesday, November 17, 1869.
Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, Friday, November 19, 1869.
Nineteenth ward, Saturday, November 20, 1869.
Twentieth ward, Monday, November 22, 1869.
Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, Tuesday, November 23, 1869.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, Wednesday, November 24, 1869.
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, Thursday, November 25, 1869.
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Friday, November 26, 1869.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
11 5 3t Board of Revision of Taxes.

OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1869.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at their office on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—

John S. Morton, Benjamin Griffith,
John F. Gross, William M. Wright,
Samuel Baugh, James Rhoads,
James G. Hardie, Samuel W. Cattell,
William J. Swain,

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were duly elected, viz:—

JOHN S. MORTON, President.
SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.
B. F. STOKES, Secretary.
1t M. ENGLISH, General Superintendent.

YOUNG MEN PREPARED FOR THE COUNTING HOUSE AND BUSINESS LIFE AT CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, Corner of SEVENTH.

Practical Instruction in Book-keeping (in all its branches). Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

Catalogues furnished on application.
Day and Evening Sessions.
The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual for sale. Price, $1·50. 11 4 3t4p

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., will deliver the Second of the Course entitled "THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES," On TUESDAY EVENING, November 9, 1869, At the ASSEMBLY BUILDING (large hall). Subject.—"OUR CHURCH AND CONGREGATION." WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—"Social Fossils." TUESDAY, Nov. 23.—"Mrs. Wiggins and Her Party." Tickets, with secured seats (three Lectures).....$1·50
Single tickets, with secured seats.....75 cts.
Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and seats at Trumpler's Music Store. 11 5 4t5

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1869.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.
11 4 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DeCORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 6mrp

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the PHILADELPHIA AND CARUPANO SULPHUR MINING COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street, for the renewal of Certificate No. 40, issued in the name of John Shedwick, with power of attorney attached, for Two Hundred (200) Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, which has been lost or mislaid. [11 6 2t*) J. N. WITHERS.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.

Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 2w

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26 3

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated the anæsthetic use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3 3

REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 15th inst 10 12 1m

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 2

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2t FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION!
REMOVAL.
DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,
removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1423 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.
VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker,
10 30 1m No. 1423 SOUTH Street.

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 465, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4799, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4580, $2000, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$2500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE,
9 9 ths26t No. 313 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 337 GERMAN Street, the following distillery apparatus and appurtenances, viz.:—

One Steam-engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Platform Scales, etc.

The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due U. S. Internal Revenue.
JAMES N. KERNS,
11 2 9t Deputy Collector First District.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs, and sores of every conceivable character. Office, 426 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts. 3 6

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 1t2 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

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So largely, indeed, did our Lord employ *one* form of illustration, in his addresses to the multitudes who thronged to hear him, that the Evangelist emphatically remarks:—"Without a *parable* spake he not unto them."—*Groser.*

Spurgeon on Vain Display.

Avoid all pedantry. As a general rule it may be observed that those gentlemen who know the least Greek are the most sure to air their rags of learning in the pulpit; they miss no chance of saying, "The Greek is so and so." It makes a man an inch and a half taller by a foolometer, if he everlastingly lets fall bits of Greek and Hebrew, and even tells the people the tense of the verb, and the case of the noun, as I have known some to do. Those who have no learning usually make a point of displaying the pegs on which learning ought to hang. The whole process of interpretation is to be carried on in your study; you are not to show your congregation the process, but to give them the result; like a good cook, who would never think of bringing up dishes, and pans, and rolling-pin, and spice-box into the dining-hall, but, without ostentation sends up the feast.

Do not needlessly amend our authorized version. It is faulty in many places, but still it is a grand work, taking it for all in all; and it is unwise to be making every old lady distrust the only Bible she can get—or what is more likely, distrust you for falling out with her cherished treasure. Correct where correction must be for truth's sake, but never for the vainglorious display of your critical ability.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The First Congregational Church in this city has ceased to be, and the chapel in which its services were held has been sold. The Plymouth is prospering. The Central is still waiting in hope for the sight of a completed edifice.

—The Andover Association licensed, October 19, twelve members of the senior class in Andover Theological Seminary, after a well-sustained examination of five hours.

—Rev. D. C. Green, the first missionary of the American Board to Japan, who sails from San Francisco by the next steamer, is a son of Rev. David Green, a former missionary and Foreign Secretary of the Board, and a descendant of Roger Sherman.

—The *Congregational Quarterly* reports 29 Congregational churches organized during the first eight months of this year. They are at Caribou, Me.; Essex Junction, Vt.; Worcester, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Newark Valley, N. Y.; Decatur, Ohio; Winchester, Ind.; Marshall, Mich.; Evanston, Ill.; Oak Hill, Wis.; Seneca, Parkersburg, and Altoona, Iowa; Owatonna, Merton, Judson, and Granville, Minn.; Plattsmouth, Neb.; Williamsport, North Topeka, Leavenworth, Corning, and Arvonia, Kan; besides a Welsh church "40 miles north of Topeka;" Glenwood, Mo.; Wheatland, Cal.; and Baton Rouge and Lockport, La. It is also reports the ordination of the same number of ministers and the death of 17.

—The Congregational Conference of Connecticut is now fully organized, and held its first meeting in Rockville, October 26 and 27. The main business engaged in was the assumption of the home mission work of the State, which was handed over by the General Association. The subject of systematic benevolence was discussed, and Rev. Mr. Wilcox, of New London (who has accepted a call to Jersey City), said that as the result of an effort in that direction his Sabbath-School had increased from $300 to $1200 per year. A committee was appointed to inquire whether Congregationalist churches ought not to have a larger representation among the officers of the Bible Society. These churches contribute to that society in the proportion of five to two Presbyterian churches, and yet never had a secretary chosen from among them.

METHODIST.

—The annual exhibit of Rev. Dr. Redford shows that the profits on the business of the Southern Methodist Publishing House amount to over $44,000 for the past year.

—Benjamin F. Cocker, D. D., of the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been elected Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in the University of Michigan.

—A Methodist preacher in Baltimore was requested to become a correspondent of *The Methodist*. He brought the matter before his preachers' meeting, and agreed to do it if his brethren would aid him by reporting to him matters of interest. A motion that the brother be requested to do this duty was lost, on the ground that *The Methodist* is an unofficial paper, and that it is better to sustain the various *Advocates* published by the Book Concern.

—A short time since the old "burying-ground" of the Whatcoat Station—the extreme northwestern charge in the city of Baltimore—was sold. Embracing six acres of ground bordering on Druid Hill Park, the price obtained for it was very fair, $97,000. This sum, with what will be obtained from the sale of the old church and parsonage, will place in the hands of the trustees not less than $110,000. Allowing what may be necessary for the removal of the dead buried in the graveyard, and for their proper accommodation, a handsome sum will be left for the building of a fine church on the beautiful lot kindly presented by Mr. John T. Ford.

—Glenco is a small settlement eight miles from Hudson. Within a radius of one and a half miles there have been fifty-seven families and one hundred and thirty children, but no church or Sunday school. A member of the Seventh street Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York city, is accustomed to spend his summers at that place. Moved by sympathy for these sheep without a fold, he procured a lot, and built upon it, at his own expense, a beautiful church. On Monday, October 11, he deeded it in due form, free from all incumbrance, to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The Troy Methodist Conference has expelled Rev. T. S. Pierce (or C. T. S. Pierce) from the church and ministry for the crime—so says the Troy *Times*—of "seducing youthful members of his flock." This is the same villain who two years since palmed himself off as a Methodist Congregational minister at Woodstock, Conn. He engaged to supply the pulpit there for six months; but before the time had expired his real character was discovered, and his engagement abruptly terminated, but only after he had succeeded in causing difficulties which cannot be healed in years. He was introduced to Troy on the strength of testimonials unluckily given by his supporters in Woodstock. Although he has a most estimable wife in New Jersey, whom he has deserted, he has claimed in both places to be an unmarried man. His assertion that he was at one time a resident in President Woolsey's family, Dr. Woolsey says is false. The fellow is tall, good-looking, plausible, and one-quarter Indian. Look out for him!—*Independent.*

EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia has reopened, and with a larger number of students than before.

—St. Ann's, the first Episcopal church in Brooklyn, and for forty years the only one, was established in 1795. Now there are 38 churches, 6 chapels, and 52 clergy. Last year in these churches there were 900 confirmed, 8078 communicants, 10,000 Sunday School scholars, 1464 baptisms, and $273,064 of offerings, exclusive of pew rents.

—The *Protestant Churchman* makes the following announcement:—"The Rev. James Kent Stone, late President of Kenyon College, and still later the President of Hobart College, it is currently reported, has followed out the legitimate course of High Church theology, and has given in his adhesion to the Church of Rome. We learn that Mr. Stone was formally received into the Roman Church on September 12."

—At St. Johnland, on October 14, the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg laid the corner-stone of a church, to be called the "Church of the Testimony." It is to be the gift of a liberal member of the Episcopal Church, and will be the place of worship for the interesting community there residing. On this occasion Dr. Muhlenberg made a declaration to the effect that this church was to be a testimony to the unity of all true believers in Christ. The pastor in charge is always to be in Episcopal orders; but the pulpit is to be open to ministers of the various evangelical churches.

—A church congress was opened in Liverpool Oct. 5. The Dean of Chester, who presided, preached a sermon, in which he forcibly deprecated the evils of party spirit in the Church. The Archdeacon of Ely read an elaborate paper on the System of Clerical and Lay Representation of the Diocese of Ely. The practical results of the system appear to be fruitfully conservative and evangelical. Rev. T. E. Espin discussed the subject of the Supply and Training of the Clergy. The number ordained in 1862 had sunk to 489, 298 of whom were from the old universities. In 1868 it had risen to 600, of whom 383 were from Oxford and Cambridge. In 1853, however, 632 were ordained, so that after all there was no decided gain. In discussing phases of unbelief and how to meet them, the Vicar of Surbilon insisted that the safety of the Church consisted in a bolder and firmer attitude—ministerially, in a more earnest, plain, and practical imitation of apostolic preaching. In considering the subject of education (including Sunday Schools), the Archdeacon of Montgomery said he had seen it stated that the Chaplain of Manchester Jail had reported that of seven hundred Protestant criminals in that jail eighty-one had been Sunday School teachers; and out of 640 criminals, 593 had been in Sunday Schools as scholars, on an average of six or seven years each. Some probable causes of this state of things were stated. Rev. Dr. Blakeney read a long paper, in which he urged bringing the Litany into far more frequent and prominent use. It was a plea for ritualism. An interesting discussion on "The Weekly Offertory and Almsgiving" was had. The necessity of an increase in gifts both of service and of money was impressively set forth. At a meeting in the interest of the Central Africa missions, the Archdeacon of Taunton advised the ladies to turn their trains, and the men their cigars, into money for the mission.

BAPTIST.

—The *Baptist* calls special attention to the fact that in its report of revivals, "quite a number of the additions are from the ranks of Catholics and Campbellites."

—Rev. E. H. Gray, D. D., late chaplain of the United States Senate, has accepted a call from the church at Shelburne Falls, Mass., whom he has already twice served as pastor.

—The Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary is endeavoring to secure the valuable library of the late Dr. Hengstenberg, of Berlin. It contains 12,000 volumes, and is said to be one of the most valuable exegetical libraries in the world. The price is $60,000. The library of Neander was purchased by the Rochester Theological Seminary.

—Trevor and Colgate, who are among the gold dealers of New York, and who gave the Baptist church at Yonkers a fine stone house, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, were called upon by the agent of the Baptist church edifice fund in the midst of the late excitement, and after a few moments' consultation, pledged fifty thousand dollars, gave a check for ten thousand, and said they would pay the balance in a few days.

—The Freewill Baptists have held their anniversaries, and given, as usual, a large part of their attention to their educational institutes. Their Theological School is at New Hampton, N. H., and the location pleases very few. The effort to move it to Haverhill, Mass., seems to be a failure; and now it was decided to have it located in Buffalo, and to connect a college with it, provided $100,000 could be secured for ground and buildings and $200,000 for endowment. For the encouragement of those who were discouraged at the long delay, it was said that the General Baptists of England deliberated for thirty years before deciding on a location which was satisfactory.

CATHOLIC.

—The Roman Catholics of Montreal have received some relics of St. Zeno, who, with 10,000 followers, is reported to have been martyred for retaining his faith while in the Roman army. The procession netted $2000 for the priests, as large prices were paid for artificial palm-leaves which had touched the case which contains the ashes of St. Zeno and his followers.

—The Roman Catholic *Tablet*, speaking of Father Hyacinthe's desire to have Romanism ally itself with modern civilization, says that since the publication of the Pope's Encyclical and Syllabus of December, 1869, no good Catholic could take such a position; and that since then Dr. Brownson has so far yielded his previous judgment as to defend the Syllabus as the great fact of the century. It also adds that the *Catholic World* is becoming more and more conservative, though it has seemed to lean too much to "Liberal Catholicity."

—It is stated by the Bishop of Montreal, who is at present in Rome, that when a Catholic missionary was preaching to an Indian tribe in the extreme north of America, a packet of letters was given to him, on opening one of which he burst into tears. The chief of the tribe asked him the reason of his grief. The missionary replied, "It is because I learn from it that my father is dead, and many other misfortunes." "But," said the chief, "thou hast told us that in such circumstances we should not weep, but submit in resignation to the will of the Great Spirit; so to give us an example, smoke this pipe with us and be comforted." The missionary did so at once, and went on opening his letters, among which was a copy of the Bull of Convocation for the Council. "You have also good news," said the chief, seeing the priest's joy in his face. "Let us hear that also." "The good news," said the missionary, "is that the Grand Master of Prayer has called the other Masters of Prayer to aid and counsel him." "What is his name?" said the chief. "Pius IX." "Am I worthy to name that name?" said the simple warrior. "Yes," said the priest; "rise, all of you, and call upon the Great Spirit to bless him." The savages all did so with the deepest testimonies of respect and reverence, and in imitation of the missionary one after the other kissed the name of the Holy Father printed at the foot of the Bull. The missionary then explained to them what the council was, and how the crimes of the world had made it necessary; and the chief, raising his hands to heaven, exclaimed, "May the Great Spirit aid Pius IX in all his designs."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. H. C. Alexander, late of Princeton, has been elected Professor in the Presbyterian Union Theological Seminary at Prince Edward, Virginia.

—Mr. James Dinwiddie, of Virgina, has been elected Principal of Sayre Female Institute, Lexington, Kentucky, and has accepted the position.

—In addition to revivals in the churches of Thyatira and Brittain, in Concord Presbytery, God has graciously visited the churches of Poplar Tent, Sugar Creek, Mallard Creek, and Ramah.

—At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of Oglethorpe College, Georgia, they resolved that the institution ought to be reorganized and sustained. They were informed that if the College would be removed to Atlanta, that city and community would contribute $40,000 in property or money. After discussion, it was resolved that the question of removal to Atlanta be referred to the Synods at their next meetings, and if the above sum in money or property should be contributed by the city and community of Atlanta by that time, and two or three Synods of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama should so order, the institution should be removed to that city. Dr. Cunningham, of La Grange, Georgia, was elected President by a unanimous vote. Professor Smith is the incumbent of the Alabama Professorship. Professor Lane having resigned the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, Rev. G. W. Petrie was elected to the same. Mr. S. Bates was elected to the Professorship of Ancient Languages.

REFORMED.

—The Rev. Henry Branch has been installed as pastor of the South Reformed Church at New Haven, formerly Dr. Carroll's.

LUTHERAN.

—A new meeting-house was consecrated at Hagerstown, Md., on the 3d ult., by the Church recently organized there. Cost $24,000.

—At the recent meeting of the East Pennsylvania Synod, the report of the Education Society stated that eighteen young men were being educated for the ministry at Gettysburg.

—The Synod of Maryland and the Melancthon Synod were both to meet at Williamsport, Md., on the 14th ult., to consummate a union. They will make one of the largest, if not the largest body in the General Synod.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Centenary Committee appointed by the late General Convention of Universalists at Buffalo have made their report, urging the following objects upon the attention of the denomination for the forthcoming year, their hundredth anniversary in the United States:—

1. Let it be considered the first and highest duty of all parishes, educational institutions, and other organizations under the patronage of the Universalist Church in the United States, to pay debts and pecuniary obligations resting upon them.

2. The liberality and zeal of the people in such localities as require it should be appealed to, for the payment or pledge of generous sums for the erection of church edifices and the enlargement and beautifying of existing church property.

3. Money should be raised or pledged for the benefit of our educational institutions in all sections of the country, for the enlargement and strengthening of those already in operation, and for the founding of others in States yet destitute of them.

4. Missionary work, wherever called for, Sunday School interests and relief funds, wherever located or instituted, should receive generous aid and increase.

5. A publication fund or funds, divorced from private enterprise and interest, and conducted for the pecuniary benefit of the Church, is commended to the liberality of Universalists everywhere.

6. As a Special Memorial Offering, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) should be raised, to be known as the Murray Centenary Fund, to be vested in the Board of Trustees of the General Convention, and the income used under their direction, and in the aid of theological students, the distribution of Universalist literature, church extension, and the missionary cause."

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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $513,379·23.

DIRECTORS.

E. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
E. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President. SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, $500,000. Assets.....$2,250,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 5§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET, ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors. WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC. BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK. A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets. 3 1§

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE, [41 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 640 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4 26tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS, Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES, NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET, 3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO., NO. 613 MARKET STREET, Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day. They are also receiving shipments of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS. Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m LOWEST MARKET RATES.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 239 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. [41 w1m]

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, On Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange—
MELON, No. 1218—Genteel Dwelling.
COATES, No. 2008—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS, $150, $160, $66 a year.
ELEVENTH and WALLACE (N. W. corner)—Modern Residence.
GROUND RENT, $220 a year.
SEVENTH (North), No. 139—Store and Dwellings.
FRONT (North), No. 250—Distillery and Rectifying Establishment.
LEHIGH Avenue, No. 561—Brick Dwelling.
VINE, No. 1252—Store and Dwelling.
LOMBARD, No. 1314—Brick Dwellings.
BROAD (above Thompson)—Valuable Lot.
BROAD (above Master)—Valuable Lot.
FRANKLIN, No. 309—Brick Dwelling.
MASTER, No. 1734—Modern Dwelling.
EIGHTH (North), No. 1727—Modern Residence.
SEVENTH (North), No. 1803—Modern Residence.
THIRTY-FOUTH (south of Chesnut)—Modern Residence.
CAMILLA, No. 1138—Neat Dwelling.
EIGHTH (South), No. 409—Modern Residence.
STABLE and COACH HOUSE, between Walnut and Locust streets, Eighth ward.
STOCKS.
$10,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., convertible.
$7000 " " " 1884.
$5000 Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
727 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, preferred.
50 shares Girard National Bank.
17 shares Western National Bank.
5 shares Merchants' Hotel
15 shares Union Transportation Co.
$10,000 Connecting R. R. bonds.
$4,000 St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute R. R.
$10,000 Western Pennsylvania R R.
Catalogues now ready.

Administratrix's Sale. Nos. 625 and 627 N. Second street.—Estate of John H. Hubbs, deceased.
STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE. Elegant Walnut Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Sideboards, Hall Tables, Centre and Bouquet Tables, etc.
On Wednesday Morning, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 625 and 627 N. Second street, by catalogue, the stock of elegant cabinet furniture, comprising—Elegant walnut parlor suits, green plush and other coverings; 20 elegant walnut chamber suits, walnut parlor cabinet, 4 elegant walnut sideboards, Lisbon and Italian marble tops; walnut wardrobes, bookcases, centre and bouquet tables, Brocadilla, Lisbon, Tennessee, and Italian marble tops; library tables, music stands, hall tables, hat stands, extension and work tables, reception, dining room, chamber and camp chairs, comfortable and Spanish chairs, Jenny Lind and cottage bedsteads, cottage chamber suits, cribs, etc., comprising a general assortment.
The sale of the entire stock peremptory, by order of the Administratrix. 11 5 4t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, On Monday Morning, November 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 2 5t
SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 3 5t
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 5 5t
IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC. On Friday Morning, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 11 6 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC. On Monday Morning, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

Another Turn in the Case—Mr. Sheppard Files Supplemental Petition, Claiming to be Elected by a Majority of 21.

This morning Furman Sheppard, Esq., filed a supplemental petition in the contest which is now pending over the office of the District Attorney, in which he presents certain statements by which he claims to show that he was elected to the position by a majority of twenty-one votes. The petition sets out as follows:—

"Your petitioner further shows, in addition to the matters set forth in his former petition, the following further errors and omissions, embracing the names of assessed voters counted as unassessed, of unassessed voters who voted on age or for contestant, of Republican unassessed voters whose qualifications were not proven, of persons whose names are counted twice in the lists of illegal and unassessed voters, and of illegal and Republican voters not proved or disproven, in the following divisions, showing your petitioner's majority, after omitting the unassessed Democratic votes embraced in his former petition, to be 19."

A foot note to the petition claims the rejection of two additional votes illegally in the Eighth division of the Ninth ward, by which the alleged majority is swelled to 21.

After setting forth in detail the errors which are alleged, the petitioner claims that he is entitled to credit upon the figures in contestant's paper book, as follows:—

In the Seventh division Seventeenth Ward:—		
Illegal vote charged	21	
Accounted for as above	5	
		Bal. 16
Unassessed vote charged	53	
Accounted for as above	31	
		C al. 28
		44
By return Mr. Gibbons' vote	83	
Republican vote claimed as proved	53	
" " not proved	8	
	61	
		Bal. 25
True number to be charged to the petitioner, instead of 28		19
In the Fourth division, Twenty-fifth ward:—		
Illegal vote charged	13	
Accounted for as above	8	
		Bal. 4
Unassessed vote charged	51	
Accounted for as above	12	
		Bal. 39
		23
By return Mr. Gibbons' vote	47	
Republican vote claimed as proved	48	
Republican vote not proved	3	
	45	
		Bal. 2
Total number to be charged, instead of 51		41
In the Eighth division, Ninth ward:—		
To a deduction from the illegal vote of 2.		
To an addition to the 42 illegal votes charged to contestant of 2		

With these corrections, says the petitioner, the result, in the opinion of the Court, omitting the several credits claimed in the former petition as Democratic unassessed votes proved," will stand as follows:—

Petitioner's majority as returned was	1275
To which are to be added—	
1. An error in the Thirteenth division, Nineteenth ward, in his favor of	7
2. An other error in the First ward	313
3. Rejected votes of naturalized citizens	39
	1681
And there is to be deducted therefrom—	
1. The following majorities in rejected polls:—	
Seventh division, Third ward	432
Sixth division, Fourth ward	280
Seventh division, Fourth ward	388
Eighth division, Fourth ward	450
2. The numbers charged by purging the polls:—	
In the Eighth division, Ninth ward	29
In the Sixth division, Seventeenth ward	61
In the Seventh division, Seventeenth ward	19
In the Fourth division, Twenty-fifth ward	41
3. The less to Mr. Gibbons by the miscount in the Fifteenth division, Twentieth ward	40
	1760
Less the charges against Mr. Gibbons—	
1. By the striking out of hourly returns	82
In the Second division, First ward	24
" Tenth " " "	24
2. By the illegal votes charged	54
	159
Petitioner's majority, as above, was	1681
Majority for petitioner	21

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A stated meeting of this society was held at its hall on Thursday evening. President Price in the chair. The usual routine business was transacted and many valuable donations received and acknowledged, including "The History of Manayunk," from Mr. Hagner, a St. Helena halfpenny from Alexander Bond, Esq., and other antiquarian matters. Hon. Mr. Chandler exhibited some Russian and Caraccas coins. Communications were read to the society relative to the lately-discovered stone image in Onondaga county, N. Y. The committee appointed for the purpose reported that it had been unable to procure a suitable room for the society, and requested those having rooms in the western part of the city to address any member of the committee, viz.:—Messrs. Henry Phillips, Jr., A. Grier Hibler, and Thomas E. McElroy.

On motion, Messrs. Phillips, Chandler and Duane were appointed to nominate officers and committees for the ensuing year.

Thanksgiving night was set apart for a special meeting to hear Colonel Snowden's paper on the uniform coinage, to which night the society adjourned.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN FAVOR OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICY HOLDERS.—Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has lately given a decision that inures largely to the benefit of life insurers. The case arose on an appeal from the District Court of this city in the case of Helme against a life insurance company, and is worthy of perusal by all interested in the subject. The abstract of the case is as follows:—

1. A custom among life insurance companies to allow thirty days' grace for the payment of premiums, notwithstanding a clause of forfeiture for non-payment on the day they become due exists in the policy, is valid to interpret the contract, and may be proved by the insured.

2. Evidence that the practice of the company was to give notice of the time at which the premiums fell due, and that they omitted to do so on the occurrence of the default in question, or that they so dealt with the insured as to put her off her guard, is admissible as evidence, from which the jury may draw the conclusion that the insured was misled by the company, the company cannot take advantage of a default which they have themselves contributed to or encouraged.

OFFICIAL LIST OF DEATHS in the Navy of the United States, reported at the Department for the past two weeks, furnished by the Naval Collection Agency of Robert S. League & Co., No. 258 S. Seventh street, Philadelphia:—

Moses Bishop, a landsman on United States ship Constitution, at Annapolis, October 14.

George A. Hudson, landsman, at Naval Hospital at Philadelphia on October 12th.

William Golden, Captain After-guard, United States ship Pensacola, at San Francisco, Cal., on October 11.

John H. Burrill, landsman, United States steamer Maumee, at Foochow, Fla., on July 5.

John Hudson, pensioner, Insane Hospital, Washington, D. C., October 17.

James H. Gordon, Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Chelsea Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., October 20.

John Green Sloane, seaman, United States ship Idaho, at Yokahama, Japan, September 17.

INTERESTING RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The services in the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown, to-morrow (Sunday) will be of an unusually interesting character. Rev. F. R. Harbaugh, an eloquent divine and thorough Bible exponent, will preach in the morning and evening, and interesting Sunday-school services will take place in the afternoon. The choir of this church is one of the best in the city.

THE MISSIONARY CHURCH FOR SEAMEN.—The twenty-second anniversary of the "Churchmen's Missionary Association for Seamen of the Port of Philadelphia" will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, to-morrow evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. The reports of the Board of Managers and the Missionary will be presented, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Percy Browne.

FEMALE TEACHERS.—An examination of applicants for certificates as teachers to be employed in public schools, will be held in Zane Street School House on Thursday next. An average of 75 is necessary for the obtainance of a first-class certificate, 65 for a second, and 60 for a third. All applicants must be over seventeen years of age, and have served in the Girls' Normal School two years.

DEATH OF AN OFFICIAL.—James Tyson, telegraph operator at the Twelfth District Station, died this morning of hæmorrhage of the lungs. He resided on Huber street, above Columbia avenue. His illness has been of but short duration. He has been in the service of the department for nine years, during which time he has been a faithful employe.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—The second half of the regular fall quarter of the Conservatory will begin on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, November 15, 16, and 17. The names of new pupils should be entered next week.

BROKEN LAMPS.—The Lieutenant of the Second Police District reports twenty-three broken gas-lamps in his district. The attention of the authorities is called to the fact.

THE BOGUS AUTOGRAPH-WRITER.

He is Again Arrested and Sent to Prison—A New Dodge for Procuring Money.

Since the investigation by Mayor Fox in the case of William Emerson, alias Dr. Hawley, alias Dr. Redburn, alias Fannie Jackson, etc., orders have been issued at the New York Post Office to stop any foreign letters directed to the various names borne by the prisoner. Yesterday Major Petheridge, a special agent of the Post Office Department, arrived in this city, with a letter containing a £20 draft from England.

A warrant was issued by Recorder Given, and Emerson was again arrested and taken before that magistrate, where he admitted that the letter was intended for him, and stated the circumstances under which it came to the city. It seems that he, first of all, purchased a London *Times*, and in it found the death of a wealthy gentleman. Ante-dating a letter, he wrote over the initial E. to "My kind benefactor." The substance of the letter was that the writer was confined in the Elkton, Md., jail, on an unjust charge, and that the money which "my kind benefactor" had last sent to him was all gone.

He was also sick, and was being attended to by a Dr. Hawley, who with his wife was deeply interested in his case. The doctor was so positive of his innocence that, in conjunction with some friends, he was about procuring a pardon, which would require money. The tone of the letter was to convey to the wife, or the executors of the deceased gentleman's estate, that the writer was an illegitimate child, who had been sent to this country, and who was being supported by the deceased. "E." also directed that funds be sent in care of Dr. Hawley.

Accompanying this document was another epistle signed Dr. Hawley, in which that gentleman writes that, being sure that "E." was of noble blood, he had taken considerable interest in his case. A pardon was being procured, the expenses of which were being defrayed by the doctor, who relied implicitly upon the friends of the young man to recompense him in the amount.

The letter which Major Petheridge has in his possession is the answer to these communications, and is from the executor of the estate, who is decidedly solicitous about the welfare of "E.," and informs the doctor not to spare any expense in having the young man released from jail. He sends a remittance of twenty pounds.

The Special Agent, in order to trace this letter to its proper source, visited the Elkton Post Office, where he found an order directing the letter, when it reached there, to be sent to the Lazaretto. At the latter place was a similar order, directing it to be forwarded to Philadelphia, and even at that post office was another order directing it to be sent to the Kellyville Post Office, where the prisoner intended to receive it.

The Recorder then committed the prisoner to answer the charge "of fraudulently making and uttering written instruments to the prejudice of other persons' rights."

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT will hold its next session for trials by jury in this city in April next. On this occasion the new judge to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of an act passed at the last session of Congress will preside. There is much speculation among the members of the Bar who the lucky candidate for Executive favor will be. New Jersey presents the names of Cortland Parker, J. H. Bradley, ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, Secretary Robeson, ex-Judge Gale, and others. From Pennsylvania the names of Judge Joseph Allison, Register of the Treasury John A. Ilson, ex-Judge F. Carroll Brewster, Aubrey H. Smith, Horace Binney, Jr.; Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg; Judge Williams, of the Supreme Court, and many others. The selection will be made before the 1st of December.

The Admiralty calendar of the United States District Court has dwindled down to eight cases, showing either a very amiable spirit existing among our maritime population, or else no vast increase in the commerce of the port. Most of these cases are those arising from collisions, or differences in regard to wages, supplies, and repairs.

There will be no session of the Register of Wills' Court until December. General William A. Leech, the Register, has gone to Florida on a brief trip in pursuit of his health, which has been so much impaired owing to that brave officer's sufferings while a prisoner in Andersonville. We hope that he will regain, in some respects at least, his former condition.

The Judges of the District Court have appointed Charles B. Roberts, Esq., Commissioner of the Court in place of David Paul Brown, Jr., Esq., deceased. The last day for filing accounts of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees for confirmation in December next, is Thursday, November 25th. The official trial lists are much larger at this term than they have ever been for a corresponding period, and the legal fraternity generally speak of trade as being active and fees satisfactory.

THE RIGHTS OF LUNATICS.—For the sake of this class, the number of which is largely on the increase in our midst, we should judge from the number of new newspaper enterprises that are warming into life, we publish the following extract from a decision of ex-Judge F. Carroll Brewster, made immediately before he left the bench to accept the position of the highest law officer of the Commonwealth, in the case of one Joshua Isaacs. In the proceedings it appeared that a Commission of Lunacy was appointed under the act of April 20, 1869, but that the commission did not examine the lunatic himself, but relied on other people's testimony, thus defeating the very object of the wise statute which excited so much feeling in the community, both pro and con, at the time of its passage only a few months ago:—

"It also appears that the alleged lunatic was, during the execution of the commission, in confinement in an insane asylum. Personal service of notice of the time and place of the meeting was made in due form upon the respondent, but of what avail to him was it to give him such a warrant, and keep him in custody? Of course he could not attend, had no opportunity of confronting his accusers or cross-examining the witnesses. It is no answer to this to say that he has been found a lunatic. We must guard here against all possible mistakes, and we therefore hold that, whenever it is possible to do so, the defendant should be brought before the jury and have the fullest opportunity for defence.

"If it is dangerous to the respondent or to others to adopt this course, the commissioner and jury should go to the asylum, and not only see, but examine the alleged lunatic.

"These remarks, of course, have no application to a case where the respondent is at large. But the record to show whether he is in confinement or at liberty, and if the former, the inquisition should be *open your corporis*."

"This view is sustained by authority Bright. Rep. 181; 1 Barb. ch. 38, and is confirmed by our sense of justice."

The report of the commission was therefore recommitted.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.—At noon to-day, as the students of the Woman's Medical College were leaving the clinic of the Pennsylvania Hospital, they were surrounded by a large number of the male students, who were lying in wait in the yard of the hospital. As the ladies made their way out, they were assailed with jeers, insulting remarks, and howls. The scoundrels followed the females as far as Eighth street, continuing their noisy demonstrations and raising considerable excitement among the other pedestrians. All this was done, and not an arrest was made by any of the blue-coated fellows who always manage to be about when they are not wanted.

CHANGES AT THE NAVY YARD.—Lieutenant Charles H. Stockton has been ordered to the Navy Yard. Commodore J. R. Goldsborough has been relieved from duty in the Ordnance Department, to take effect on the 15th instant, and ordered to command the Mare's Island Navy Yard, Cal., on January 1, 1870. He will be relieved at Philadelphia by Captain Thos. G. Corbin, who is now here on Board duty. Louis A. York and Carey N. Sanders, of this city, have been appointed Assistant Paymasters. There are over four hundred seamen on board the United States Receiving ship Potomac, most of whom are intended for vessels now repairing here.

LARGE FUNERAL.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late William H. Canby took place from the residence of his father, Samuel T. Canby, Esq., in Green street, and was attended by many of our most influential citizens, and the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, of which company the deceased was an active member. He was much beloved by those who knew him on account of the geniality and frankness of his disposition.

KILLED BY THE CAVING OF A GRAVEL BANK.—George Keyser, aged twenty-two years, was killed this morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, by the falling of a gravel bank, which jammed his head against a cart-wheel. The scene of the disaster was at the excavation on North Broad street, near the Germantown Railway crossing. Two other workmen were covered up with the gravel, but they were rescued after considerable labor, with but slight injuries.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Hugh Phillips was captured last night at Eighth and Locust streets, on a charge of assaulting Sergeant Duffy, of the Seventeenth Police district, at an earlier hour, at Twelfth and Shippen streets. The Sergeant had a prisoner, and he alleges that Phillips struck him with a blackjack. Alderman Bonsall held the prisoner for trial.

A RECKLESS DRIVER.—Abe Bucknell comes from Bucks county. Yesterday afternoon he was overhauled at Third and Wood streets for recklessly driving an animal through the former thoroughfare. A carriage which was coming in the opposite direction was considerably damaged. Abe was taken before Alderman Cahill, who sent him to prison.

A TILL TAMPER.—John Anderson, aged 16 years, was arrested last evening in the act of robbing a till at the bakery of Mr. McDonald, No. 1007 South Tenth street. John had divested his feet of his boots and stockings, prior to entering the place. Alderman Bonsall committed him for trial.

A SUICIDE.—George Shick, living at Sepviva and Gordon streets, committed suicide at an early hour this morning by cutting his throat. No cause is assigned for the act.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 258, being an increase of 1 over last week, and an increase of 21 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 153 were adults; 117 were minors; 202 were born in the United States; 57 were foreign; 11 were unknown; 21 were people of color; and 13 from the country. Of the number, 9 died of congestion of the brain; 22 of inflammation of the lungs; 15 of marasmus; 3 of typhoid fever; 44 of consumption of the lungs; 10 of old age; and 1 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	16	Fifteenth	6
Second	11	Sixteenth	7
Third	5	Seventeenth	9
Fourth	14	Eighteenth	7
Fifth	9	Nineteenth	23
Sixth	5	Twentieth	23
Seventh	13	Twenty-first	6
Eighth	7	Twenty-second	9
Ninth	5	Twenty-third	7
Tenth	11	Twenty-fourth	14
Eleventh	6	Twenth-fifth	2
Twelfth	8	Twenth-sixth	3
Thirteenth	3	Twenty-seventh	12
Fourteenth	12	Twenty-eighth	3

THE SELECTION OF PROTHONOTARIES OF THE SUPREME COURT takes place at the meeting in January next in this city. There is a considerable amount of surmise as to the choice of Justices Read, Agnew, and Williams will be to supply the gap left vacant by the expected resignation of Colonel J. Ross Snowden. This gentleman distinguished himself in the political annals of his country by adding largely to the number of our naturalized citizens at the election in 1868, and thus trying to overturn the popular will of the old Keystone State in the election of the hero-statesman Grant. His efforts, it is true, did not avail much when the keen edge of the law interfered, but a similar sharpness will cut off the official head of the Prothonotary, and he will go forth stripped of his official robes, without the seal of the court to keep at the moderate salary of $3500 and fees. The acceptant of the office cannot by law practice in the Supreme Court, which will prevent many good lawyers from trying for the position.

HONORABLE MENTION FOR BRAVERY.—In an official report of Gen. A. A. Humphries, U.S.A. of the battle of Fredericksburg, recently published to settle a controversy arising between officers, a very high tribute is paid to the bravery of Major-General E. M. Gregory, then Colonel of the 91st Regiment P. V., who was there wounded. General Gregory is now the United States Marshal for this district.

THE colored troops who fought bravely have, during the past week, been reinforced by a detachment of seventy-five, gathered principally from this city, who left the Carlisle Cavalry Barracks to take steamer at New York for Galveston, Texas, to join the 9th United States Cavalry Colored Troops, under command of Captain W. J. Cain. Their services, it is feared, may be required at the approaching elections in Texas.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Hertzberg, Goodman & Co., of No. 118 North Third street, have sent a letter to Mayor Fox, returning thanks to his Honor for the behavior of the police, the Insurance Patrol and the Fire Marshal, on the occasion of the recent fire at their store.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Hugh McDevitt, aged 40 years, living on Park street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, fell off a chair on which he was sleeping, last night, and broke his neck. Coroner Taylor held an inquest.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, NOV. 6, 1869.

Bloody Mr. Bergh.

The latest of Mr. Bergh's benevolent manifestations has been that of bloodthirstiness. Recently his private rooms, at Fourth and Broadway, have broken out into a display of firearms. Hitherto he had been remarkable for his peaceable tendencies and his distaste for anything remotely resembling a pistol. The present manifestations are merely the latest phase of his love of the lower animals. If any man has a horse or a donkey that won't go, on account of a broken leg, or any other dislocation that renders recovery impossible, let that man send for me, says Mr. Bergh, and it will give me great pleasure to shoot the animal's brains out. Notices to this effect have been posted up at police headquarters, in the station-houses, and at several other public places. The headquarters of the S. P. C. A. are converted into a perfect arsenal, and all the functionaries have received implicit instructions to be ready to shoot out the brains of any animal whenever such service should be necessary.

The

Vanderbilt Bronze

which is to be unveiled here next Wednesday has been the occasion of great preparations being made for the collation that is to celebrate the event. The feed is to be laid in the Hudson River Railroad depot at St. John's Park, and is to be partaken of at one o'clock, sharp—and the appetites are to be just as sharp as the time. The Governor and the Secretary of State, the Mayor, the Collector of the Port and the ex-Collector, the Surveyor of the Port, the Postmaster and the Naval Officer, the Assistant United States Treasurer, the Chamberlain, the Comptroller, and the Surrogate, rear-admirals, ex-mayors, the press, the judiciary, distinguished citizens, the Board of Commissioners, shipbuilders, bankers, proprietors of steam engines and foundries, steamboat proprietors, the President and officers of the Board of Charities and Corrections, the Commissioners of Police, the proprietors of steamship lines, and, last and least, the Common Council, all are going to be present at that unveiling. Apropos of this, it is said that Commodore Vanderbilt wants to buy up Sing Sing, and offers to build a new and first-class jail, and give $200,000 in addition, if Governor Hoffman and the Legislature will only let him have it. So runs the world away. One man contents himself with leasing opera-houses, and another buys up prisons. In this last transaction, if the Commodore would unveil his purpose simultaneously with the unveiling of the statue, he would confer a boon upon the community whose curiosity he has awakened. He says nothing about furnishing the new prison with ready-made jail-birds, or about buying up or off those in the present Sing Sing, and his friends regard the proposition as the chimerical fancy of a too much moneyed man.

Maretzek and his Squabbles.

Mr. Maretzek has already had a squabble with his singing birds. He refuses to put as much sugar and chickweed as they would like between the golden wires of their cage. Miss Jenny Landsmann is a young lady belonging to an excellent family in this city, and possessed of very promising vocal powers. Previous to the commencement of the season she was regularly engaged as a member of his company, and expected to make her *debut* last Wednesday night, identical with that of Madame Carolina de Briol. On reconsidering matters, however, Mr. Maretzek came to the conclusion that it would be rash to entrust the *role* of "Azucena," on a first night, when a new *prima donna* was to help either to make or mar him, to a *debutante*. He therefore passed Miss Landsmann by and selected Madame Cellini, who may be said to "know" the operatic "ropes." This conduct naturally disgusted Miss Landsmann, who withdrew from her engagement, and is thus deprived for the present of an opportunity of making her appearance in opera before a New York audience.

Newspaper-Theatrical Marriage.

Among newspaper and theatrical circles a rumor is going to the effect that Miss Rose Eytinge, formerly leading actress at Wallack's theatre, has been married, since October 5, to Mr. Geo. H. Butler, equally known to fame as the theatrical critic of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, and as the individual who smashed Mr. Henderson, Miss Lydia Thompson's "partner." As Mr. Butler, whose critical acumen is equalled only by his latent diplomatic finesse, is going as Consul to India, it would be a matter of regret should Miss Eytinge withdraw permanently from the stage the toilettes and the talent which rendered her conspicuous at Wallack's. She is a gentle, lady-like, refined actress and woman, not great, but very winning behind the footlights, and too pleasant a possession of the stage to be allowed to depart without regret to the tropic obscurities of Calcutta and its surroundings.

John Miller.

This once notorious burglar, who has broken into more stores and out of more jails than any other living burglar, and through whose hands more than one million dollars is supposed to have passed, has just been sent to prison again for three months for the larceny of a few yards of flannel, which he stole to avoid starvation. What a commentary upon a criminal career! He is old, he is wretched; he will probably not live out the brief term for which he has been sentenced. When only sixteen years old he had stolen $50,000 and laid the foundation of his career. He and Judge Dowling knew each other of old. Fifteen years ago the Judge sentenced him for burglary, and only yesterday was called upon to pronounce judgment against him for probably the last time, for an act which, in his palmy days, he would have contemptuously sneered at. The way of the transgressor *is* hard, ain't it?

ALI BABA.

TO RENT.

[Received too late for Classification.]

TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE DWELLING No. 216 S. Twentieth street. Apply at the N. E. corner of NINTH and CHESNUT, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. 1t

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG.

Governor Geary Issues the Death Warrants of John Fields and Zachary Taylor—Appointment of Commissioners of State Charities.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant to Visit no More Fairs This Year.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Governor Bullock, of Georgia, called at the White House to-day, and invited the President to attend the Georgia State Agricultural Fair, which commences on the 16th. The President said that as Congress meets about the 1st of December, and would expect to hear from him about that time, he could not leave the city to go to any place.

Without Foundation.

The statement that Secretary Boutwell had sent an agent to Europe to inquire into the feasibility of negotiating a four per cent. loan with capitalists there is without foundation. In fact, no such step is contemplated. The Secretary has various offers from large European capitalists, proposing to take the whole or any part of our public debt at a reduced rate of interest, but none of them have been acted on as yet, nor will they be considered until action is had by Congress.

The "Cuba," and Why Commodore Higgins Put Into Wilmington, N. C.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Commodore Higgins and Surgeon McNulty arrived here to-day from Wilmington, N. C., on their way to New York. The former is in full naval and the latter in half-dress costume. The surgeon contradicts a statement which has been published to the detriment of Commodore Higgins. The facts are that before leaving Montauk Point the commodore was severely wounded in one of his eyes by the parting of a hawser, and when he reached Wilmington he was suffering severely from the effects of the accident. The surgeon suggested that the commodore's wife be sent for to attend him. He consenting, the was [telegraphed to come to Wilmington. Instead of the lady being in Wilmington where the vessel was seized, she did not there until six days after, in obedience to the telegram.

The probability is that the Cuba will be bonded. At least the owners of the vessel were at last accounts engaged in proceedings with that end in view.

How the Crew Conduct Themselves.

Wilmington papers of yesterday, just received here, speak in highly favorable terms of the manner in which the officers and crew of the Cuba conducted themselves during the judicial proceedings in their case, and state that two of those held to bail have already left that city, and the others under bonds will soon follow also for New York.

Riot [at a Colored Church Mission—Fight Between Rowdies and Police—The Latter Routed.

Late last night, as services were being held in the colored church mission, where a revival is in progress, a disturbance arose between a portion of the persons attending there. Officer Lawler, of the Seventh precinct, ordered the rioters to disperse. He was resisted, however, and Officer Brown, of the same precinct came to his assistance. As the officers were attempting to arrest some of the most riotous of the ruffians, they were suddenly set upon by a gang of men and their weapons taken away, and they were fearfully beaten. Some held the officers while others beat them with clubs and stones; others again inflicting severe gashes with knives or razors. Officer Brown's head was cut in several places, his jaw broken, and the injuries in other portions of the body are so severe that his recovery is doubtful. Officer Lawler's injuries are also very severe. As soon as tidings of the riot reached the police station the whole force of the precinct was ordered out, but on arriving at the church the rioters had dispersed. Four of the rioters were arrested and six or eight more are known to the police.

Judge Kelley Opposes Reciprocity with Canada.

Judge Kelley, of your city, did not succeed in seeing the President last night, but this morning he was at the White House early, and had an interview of over an hour. His business was to oppose the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada, and to present some facts about the tariff. He laid before the President a formidable and well-arranged mass of figures taken from the books of the Treasury Department, going to show that since the expiration of the treaty with Canada we have been gainers to the extent of millions of dollars in the shape of revenue, and that our export trade had increased with the provincials instead of diminished.

The President, in conversation with Judge Kelley, showed that he had been studying the subject, and was to some extent posted upon its details. He spoke particularly against abolishing the tariff on bituminous coal, and said such a step would take from the treasury a large amount annually. These facts he has no doubt learned during his tour through the coal regions of Pennsylvania. Altogether the President does not appear to be in favor of revising the Reciprocity Treaty. He requested Judge Kelley to leave with him facts and figures which he had collected, so that he might examine them more thoroughly. It looks now as if Kelley had, to use his own words, "knocked Reciprocity in the head."

The Tariff Question.

With regard to the tariff Mr. Kelley explained to the President that the best plan would be to put all articles of raw material which we do not produce on the free list, and to reduce the tariff on articles manufactured from raw material which does not come in competition with our own production, while it should be advanced on all articles imported which can be produced and manufactured in this country. With these ideas the President expressed concurrence, and he thought such a plan would simplify the tariff and afford a kind of protection needed to foster and encourage home industry.

Judge Kelley Departs.

Judge Kelley left at noon to-day for Philadelphia.

FROM THE STATE.

Death Warrants Issued by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 6.—The death warrants of John Fields and Zachary Taylor were issued by the Governor this morning. Fields is or was a resident of Lycoming county, where he committed his crime, and Taylor comes from Hackenberg. Their execution is set down for the 4th proximo; the former to be hung at Williamsport and the latter at Butler.

Appointment of a Board of State Charities for Pennsylvania.

This morning Governor Geary appointed Hon. G. D. Coleman, of Allegheny, Hon. Wilmer Worthington, of West Chester, F. D. Penniman, of Pittsburg, John Welsh, Esq., of Philadelphia, and General Thomas M. Kane, of McKean county, as Commissioners of State Charities, in pursuance of an act of Assembly in April last. Their terms are to be one, two, three, four, and five years, such as they themselves shall decide upon. Each year thereafter Governor Geary will appoint one to the Board, whenever a vacancy shall be caused by the expiration of a term.

Their office will claim to inspect all charitable and correctional establishments within the limits of this State. They appoint a Secretary to the Board, whose salary will be $3000, and an assistant, whose pay will be $1000 per annum. The Commissioners themselves must work gratuitously.

FROM THE WEST.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS Nov. 6.—The *Republican*, of this city, gives the following as the complexion of the State Constitutional Convention of Illinois, as shown by the latest returns:—Republicans, 47; Democrats, 40; Conservatives, 2; Independents, 1.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1032 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Horrible Tragedy Near Washington—Army and Navy Orders—Callers upon the President—European Journals and the Late George Peabody.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Horrible Double Murder—A Woman and Her Son Killed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Alexandria *Gazette* has the following:—Charlotteville, Va., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Solomon and her son, living about eight miles from here, were brutally murdered last night. They were found this morning with their heads split open. No arrests have yet been made.

Army Orders.

The following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the army:—Hereafter no squatter or citizen will be permitted to enter or reside upon a military reservation, unless he be in the employ of the Government or permitted by the department commander, in which case his residence thereon must cease upon his being discharged or the permission withdrawn. Department commanders will exercise a general supervision of all military reservations within the limits of their commands, and will use force to remove squatters and trespassers when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary. Where parties are already in possession, with valuable improvements, the department commander will cause an investigation to be made, and submit each case separately for the decision and orders of the Secretary of War.

An Offender.

Supervisor Fulton, of Pennsylvania, has secured the arrest of F. G. Pompeji for selling tobacco with counterfeit stamps.

Seizures Ordered.

The Supervisor has also ordered the seizure of the wholesale liquor establishment of Henry Killian for a violation of the law. Over two hundred barrels of raw spirits are among the articles seized.

$2·50 Conscience Money.

Two dollars and a half were received this morning by Commissioner Delano from a party in Philadelphia, who considers that he has wronged the Internal Revenue Department to that extent.

Calls on the President.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who called on the President to-day were Mr. Catazacy, Russian Minister; General Harney; Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire; Representatives Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Orth, of Indiana; Churchill, of New York; Jenckes, of Rhode Island; ex-Secretary of the Interior Usher, and others.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—William Marvin Preston, of Indiana, has been appointed Assistant Paymaster in the United States navy.

Lieutenant Thomas Perry has been ordered to the Miantonomah, and Second Assistant Engineers George W. Hall and Harrison Spear to the Albany.

The orders of Lieutenant J. K. P. Rugsdale to the Miantonomah have been revoked.

First Assistant Engineer Oscar H. Luckey is detached from the Albany and ordered to the Swatara.

Appointment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President has appointed General Palmer Appraiser at New York, *vice* McElrath, resigned.

Senator Grimes

writes that his resignation will be handed in on the 6th of December.

Senator Cole

is pushing his brother, who murdered Hiscock, for Secretary of the Senate.

FROM EUROPE.

The Death of Mr. Peabody.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The death of Mr. Peabody occurred so late on Thursday evening (half-past 11 o'clock), that the fact could not be widely published until to-day. His death is universally regretted. Flags are flying at half-mast and buildings draped in mourning in various parts of the city, and other evidences of public grief attest the universal sorrow.

The Daily *News* of this morning, in an obituary article, says:—"Mr. Peabody was not a man of impulsive emotional benevolence, but rather of judicious, wide-spread benevolence. His charity was not posthumous. He gave from his own substance. He did not surrender what death wrested from him. His services, both to his native and adopted country, have been fittingly and generously recognized in royal letters and the thanks of Congress.

"The merchants in passing his statue daily do not need to learn from the consummate man of business how to gain money. His career may teach them how it may be wisely spent."

Napoleon.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—It is now tolerably certain that the Emperor will spend a portion of the winter at Nice.

This Evening's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6.—United States bonds open firm at 89¼.

PARIS, Nov. 6—2 P. M.—The Bourse is now flat.

HAVRE, Nov. 6.—The Cotton market opened quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat. On the spot, 147f.50c.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Arrival of the Alaska at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall, has arrived with dates to the 29th ult., and brings about $70,000 in treasure from California.

The Isthmus Canal.

The Legislature at Panama has adopted a resolution unanimously in favor of the Isthmus Canal.

A Whaler.

The New Bedford whaling barque Black Eagle arrived at Panama on the 23d ult. with 410 barrels of oil, which was forwarded to the United States by way of Aspinwall.

News from Chili.

Dates from Valparaiso of October 3, and from Lima of October 13, are received. There had been no earthquakes nor tidal waves up to those dates, and the people were returning from the high lands to their homes.

Volcanic Eruption.

The volcano Purace, in the interior of Colombia, has had a violent eruption, and two or three villages are reported destroyed, with all their inhabitants. Soon after the eruption the river Cauca at the levee of Popayan, 15 miles from the volcano, rose quite high, and great quantities of lava, thickly strewn with the dead bodies of the people killed by the hot eruption. The next day the river was quite dry. A slight earthquake occurred at Quito, in Ecuador. It occurred September 18th, without damage.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Mutuals of New York and the Red Stockings of Cincinnati.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—A large crowd is present this afternoon witnessing the match between the Red Stockings and the Mutuals of New York.

First inning resulted as follows:—Mutuals, 0; Red Stockings, 2.

Second inning—Mutuals, 2. Red Stockings, 3.

Third inning—Mutuals, 1, Red Stockings, 0.

Fourth inning—Mutuals, 1, Red Stockings, 2.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

100	sh Read R.	b15. 49	200	sh Read R.	b10. 49
100	do	48·94	100	do	49
100	do	85 1.48·94	200	do	85. 49
800	do	48·94	200	do	s15. 49
900	do	18.48·94	200	do	2d&in. 49
100	do	b30. 49½	200	do	2d&l. 49
100	do	2d. 49	100	do	s5wn&l. 49
800	do	s. 49	100	do	b30. 49½
100	do	85&l. 49	100	do	48·94
400	do	2d. 49	100	do	85 1.48·94
1200	do	s. 49	400	do	85&1.48·94
100	do	s30wn.48·94	100	sh Phil & E R.	28½
100	do	2d. 49	100	do	b5.